The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamers McClellan and George Cromwell.

No Military Movements of Importance.

Trouble at Baton Rouge About the Negro Soldiers.

The Brooklyn Reported Ashore at Galveston.

SUPPRESSION AND REVIVAL OF THE DELTA

The steamer *Geo. B. McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, with New-Orleans dates to the 10th, arrived yesterday.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, with New-Orleans dates to the 12th, also arrived last evening. The news is unimportant.

There had been no movement of Gen. BANKS' forces. There was some discontent among the troops, growing out of the unwillingness of white officers to be placed on common relations with black officers.

There was a report from Galveston that the frigate *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water.

There were rumors that the rebels had attacked the Mobile blockaders, after the fashion of Galveston; but nothing definite was known.

An event which had created considerable excitement was the suppression of the *Daily Delta*, edited by Capt. CLARK and Col. E. M. BROWN. It had not transpired what had induced the step, as up to the day before the order of suspension Gen. BANKS had appeared to be well satisfied with the management of the paper. The printers of the office called upon the editors and they advised the workmen to wait upon Gen. BANKS and represent to him that their source of subsistence was in the continuance of the paper. Upon this, the General directed that the paper be continued under the management of the bookkeeper, Mr. HENRY GREEN. There was a good deal of exultation in secession circles, and many prominent citizens had called upon Col. BROWN and Capt. CLARK and thanked them for the services rendered, but could not extort from them the cause of the act. It was thought, however, that the editors were unseated because of an article on the impolicy of excluding the captured portions of the South from the privileges of the President's proclamation. It was surmised by others that the French Consul and REVERDY JOHNSON had induced Gen. BANKS to take the step he had taken.

The *Delta* has been placed in the hands of the Messrs. HILL, reporters of the New-York *Herald* and Boston *Journal*.

On Feb. 9, Gen. BANKS issued the following order for the exchange of prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—1. All prisoners of war in this Department, taken from the enemy, and now on parole, and who have not taken the oath of allegiance, will report on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Canal-street, in this city, for passage, *via* Baton Rouge, through the lines, under flag of truce.

Such as have not already been registered will report at the Provost-Marshal's office, No. 177 Canal-street, in time to be registered.

Officers of the United States having Confederate prisoners of war in custody will forward them to this city under guard, in time for registration and passage on transport, as above provided.

2. By General Orders No. 10, of Jan. 10, 1863, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, the following officers and men are declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war: All captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers, in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to December 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862.

All officers and enlisted men of the United States, in this Department, herein declared exchanged, will immediately report for duty with their proper companies and regiments.

By command of Major-General BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
(Official.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Rumored Fall of Charleston—New Regulations with Planters—Affairs Up the River—The Prize Ancona—The Three Martyrs—Pilot Town—The River—"The Army and the Copperheads"—Exchange of Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863.

The city has been in great excitement for the last forty-eight hours, and the loyalists much elated by the rumor that Charleston had fallen in possession of the Union forces. The wish was, perhaps, father to the thought. The fact is that we learnt, some days ago, from rebel papers of the 5th, that our ironclads were before Charleston, with thirteen other sails visible; and we know that these iron-clads would never appear simultaneously before that city without *immediately* striking a blow. We therefore construe this long and ominous silence into the best of news, especially when we think of the dreadful engines of war—those 15-inch thunderers—which are known to have been sent forward against the doomed city that inaugurated this rebellion.

GEN. BANKS AND THE PLANTERS.

I inclose you a very important circular just issued by the Sequestration Commission, under approval of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to regulate the future labor of slaves in the "exempted" districts. For days past, the St. Charles Hotel was the rendezvous of large bodies of planters and slaveowners, from all parts of the State, who met privately and adjourned with all that mystery which denoted that some important transaction was going on. The result of their conferences why an agreement to employ the negroes at wages, and the system was embodied in a circular which I send you.

How far the arrangement proposed by the planters—and in which, if I understand the matter rightly, the negroes must either be organized or be considered vagrants—comes up to the proper standard of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," it is not for me to say; but this I do know, that the wages that have been paid, and remuneratively too, by private individuals, were as follows: $10 per month for mechanics, &c.; $6 to $7 for field hands and $4 for women. In such cases, they were also fed, but had to find their own clothing; which, with the negro, we know to be no very formidable consideration. There are other most important features in this new measure, upon the merits or demerits of which it will be left for you to judge.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

A party just returned from Baton Rouge, and who tells me that he had a pass from the Commanding General there to go to into the enemy's lines upon "private business," actually did make his way some 15 miles into them, or to within 10 miles of Port Hudson. I could learn nothing from him beyond the fact that a man named "Monkey Joe"—a resident of Baton Rouge—had been hung at Port Hudson five or six days ago for being caught spiking the guns of the enemy—and, also, that he found all the rebels he met in fine condition, with excellent Tennessee horses, and plenty of just as good food "as he would wish to eat."

It may seem astonishing to you how a beleaguered enemy can manage to command so easily the necessaries of life; but if you were here to listen, as we are sometimes forced to do, to the open, unblushing revelations of speculating harpies, who come here to smuggle these necessaries among the enemy, in return for cotton, however shocked you might be, you would cease to find any magic about their proceedings. I tell you, there is something *very* rotten about the State of Denmark.

I wrote you, in a former letter, about some very unpleasant occurrences having taken place at Ship Island, owing simply to the presence there of colored regiments, and I am sorry to tell you that the epidemic has extended to Baton Rouge.

The Third Louisiana Native (colored) Guards are stationed there, encamped in front of the garrison. It is a regiment consisting of one thousand strong, with four Captains and six non-commissioned officers, all colored, and are represented by all who have seen them as a well-drilled, orderly and obedient set of men. These men have committed no wrong, that I can hear of, except the heinous one of *being colored*, and yet the treatment to which they have been subjected has been of a nature to compel their Commander, Col. J. A. NELSON, to come here and seek the aid and advice of Maj.-Gen. BANKS. Circumstantially as the matter has come to my notice, implicitly as I feel bound to believe the parties from whom I get the information, I am still loth to pen a word reflecting upon the conduct of any United States officers before I have been able to ascertain facts for myself a Baton Rouge, whither I shall proceed by the earliest opportunity. If these colored men are really soldiers of the United States, organized or sanctioned by the President, it is infamous that they should be thus maltreated.

THE PRIZE ANCONA.

The English prize schooner *Ancona*, of which I wrote you in a former letter, has been unloading here for some days past, and turns out a richer little treasure than was imagined. This is the same English vessel from Liverpool which the *Pocahontas*, sloop-of war, chased from the Pine Tree, near Mobile entrance, and captured, after 16 hours' chase, about thirty miles S. S. E. from St. Blas.

They found in her here a valuable cargo of brandies, wines, clothing, shoes, oils, Enfield rifles, crockery, teas, carbonate of soda, caustic soda, 1,156 barrels of powder, and numerous other contraband things for the rebels, the whole valued—vessel and cargo—at $250,000.

Owing to there being no Prize Court here—which by the way, would seem to be more adapted to such a purpose than a barren place like Key West, where there is scarcely a purchaser for a box of shoes—a Prize Commission has been organized for this especial occasion. The Commission is composed of the following: Commodore MORRIS, of the *Pensacola*; Acting-Master BAKER, of the *Pocahontas*; Capt. DUNTZA, United States Artillery; Acting-Master STERRILL, Ordnance Officer, and ROBERT SERGEANT, United States Appraiser.

THE THREE MARTYRS.

The three Reverends—LEACOCK, GOODRICH and FULTON—who came from New-York in the *George Cromwell*, returned again to Gotham in the *Creole* on Monday last, being still the same uncompromising "registered enemies" they were when they set out. These persons who, as "registered enemies," still denying and defying the authority of the United States, could hardly in reason have expected the freedom of the city here, were quite wrathful when they found they could not be permitted to land without taking the oath of allegiance, and had a long correspondence with Gen. BANKS, in which they tried hard to mollify him. The General, however, proved inexorable, and so, after enjoying a pleasant view of the city from the deck of the *Cromwell* during several days, the martyrs had to get on the *Creole* and bid a fond adieu to the Crescent City. The intense devotion of these three gentlemen to their native land—Dixie—is only natural, considering that two of them are Englishmen and the other at native of the State of New-York.

PILOT-TOWN.

At the southwest entrance of the Mississippi, buried among reeds and mud, and floating remnants of trees that have come all the way from the headwaters of the Mississippi, is a wretched little conglomeration of about a dozen huts that seem to have grown spontaneously from the water. It is called Pilot-town. As its name indicates, it is a locality where nobody lives—if living it can be called—but those who pilot vessels in and out the mouths of the Mississippi.

I should have been content to leave Pilot-town to its silent marshy glories, its pelicans and alligators, if I had not recently learned from a young friend of mine connected with the Boston Press, and who was accidentally compelled to pass a wretched night there, that the state of things he found requires ventilating.

It appears that the two Inspectors there, without whose especial recommendation no pilot can be appointed, were not long since both *commanders of rebel gunboats*—antecedents which, to say the very least, appear strange for those who are selected as guardians to hold the key of the entire Mississippi River. Another pilot there boasts openly of having been the first to raise the rebel flag in the parish of Plaquemine. Not a single loyal flag is to be seen floating in the place, except the one over the house of Capt. WM. JONES, a native of Mobile, who once owned negroes, but is a thorough and devoted Unionist.

This man, for nothing but his loyal sentiments, was literally driven from his home with a rope round his neck; and his family—composed of a wife and two educated daughters—forced, by every insult and contumely, to follow him to his present abode, where they have only recently arrived. Even in Pilot-town, where Capt. JONES is supposed to be living under the protection of the American flag, he has received anonymous letters threatening his life. Considering what tremendous disaster might result from having but one faithless hand at the helm in some critical hour of our nation's struggle in these same latitudes, it will be well for the authorities to take this hint, to give Pilot-town a complete overhauling, and compel every craft there sailing under false colors to show its manifest.

THE RIVER

Is continuing to rise, and presents a truly magnificent appearance. It is already six feet higher than it was this time last year, and is within three feet of the highest point it was ever known to attain. Considering that the season of floods is not yet upon us, and with the news which has reached us of that tremendous fall of snow—18 inches—in the Mississippi Valley, the folks here are anticipating a flood such as never came in the memory of any one living. If so, it will only be all the better for our naval operations at Vicksburgh, and indeed all along the river, not only by considerably widening it, but by lifting our gunboats so high as to enable them to rake the shore on either side, and paralyze any artillery that may be brought against them. Already one or two small crevasses have occurred, both above and below New-Orleans; but if the water should rise to any great extent, the whole surrounding country will be submerged.

"THE ARMY AND THE COPPERHEADS."

That leading article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 27th, with the above title, arrested much attention here, and was quoted by the *Delta in extenso*. That is precisely the kind of thing we want to see circulated among the people here, to add stiffness to the backbones of the weak, and teach the brave fellows who are fighting the battles of their country that their countrymen at home do not *all* look upon them as mere meaningless puppets, to aid designing politicians in handing over their country to the mercy of its destroyers. I heard one gentleman say, after reading that article, that his $25 was ready toward a fund for purchasing the TIMES by wholesale, to throw gratuitously into the ranks of the army.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General Order No. 16, issued Feb. 9, gives notice of an exchange of paroled prisoners to take place on Friday, the 20th inst., *vid* Baton Rouge. The exchange will comprise all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Texas and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863; all captures of officers, enlisted men and camp followers in the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, up to Dec. 10, 1862; all captures on the sea, the sea and Gulf coasts, and the water flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862. The occasion promises to be a most interesting one, and as it will doubtless give one a peep at the renowned Port Hudson, I shall certainly be there unless some more important event calls me elsewhere. The latter is by no means improbable, as all the long preparations, in men and materials, which have been gathering together for weeks past, seem now to be on the eve of culminating in some decisive action.

NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Sinking of a Banks Transport by the Florida.

The North Fighting for Self-Preservation.

The Most Critical Period in the Whole War.

From a copy of the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst., and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 16th, we make the subjoined extracts:

The *Dispatch* of the 17th contains an advertisement for substitutes for service in the rebel army, offering a bounty of $2,000 apiece.

The *Dispatch* also has the following items:

"The *Florida* has sent the *Annie Bonsall*, with troops for New-Orleans, to the bottom.

"Gunpowder is selling here at $8 per pound; tea, $6 50@$7 per pound; chloroform, $16 50 per pound; black broadcloth, $16 50@$22 50 per yard; grey cloth, $18."

"The whole of the Yankee army is leaving Aquia Creek, the greater portion bound to Washington, and the remainder to Old Point. The object of this move is to recruit and reorganize."

WHAT THE NORTH IS FIGHTING FOR.

From the Dispatch.

The North is fighting for self-preservation as much as for Southern subjugation, the latter of which is now chiefly desired because it involves the former. The time, when possessed of devils, it sought to exterminate the South in a fit of foaming, diabolic frenzy, has long since passed, and, in spite of LINCOLN'S proclamation, the clear distinct object of the great mass of that nation in the further prosecution of this war is to save themselves from the overhanging avalanche of ruin which the success of the Southern cause must precipitate upon their heads.

They have learned a good deal since this war commenced. They were going to wipe us out in sixty days! The Seventh Regiment alone, in the opinion of the magnificent JAMES WATSON WEBB, would be sufficient for our subjugation! But seven hundred regiments have not accomplished the feat. Two years of war, and they have not even taken Richmond, which lies on the margin of our territory, and is accessible by fine navigable streams. Wipe us out in Sixty days! And now, after two years, they are engaged in a death struggle to keep themselves from being "wiped out" from the map of nations!

The final defeat of the North in this struggle involves its total bankruptcy—commercial, financial and political. No lobster, divested of its shell, was ever more at the mercy of the rest of the animal creation. It produces nothing of its own which cannot be produced elsewhere in greater perfection. Its manufactories would tumble into ruins; for the South, their principal customer, even if it could ever defile its hands again with Yankee notions, could buy cheaper and better elsewhere. Its ships would rot at the wharves; for the South would carry its staples in its own vessels, and the monopoly of the coasting trade, the fishing bounties, &c., would be dreams of the past. The cities which have rivaled the fame of Tyre and Babylon would be forsaken for the new marts of commerbe that would spring up in the Southern States. The fountains of public revenue, mainly derived under the Union from the great staples of the South, would be dried up. There would be neither means to pay the enormous national debt nor to carry on the Government after the war. Repudiation, which will be the inevitable recourse of the North to pay its existing liabilities, will not improve its credit, and enable it to raise the wind hereafter. Direct taxation, heavy enough to meet its wants, would produce another revolution. In any event, the process of disintegration successfully inaugurated would proceed with irresistible power. The Northwest would set up for itself. The Middle States would shake themselves clear of New-England, which might humbly petition to be once more received as a British colony. These are some of the inevitable calamities which the North is now fighting to escape, but which, in all probability, no effort she can make will be sufficient to avert. Her doom is written, and, what is worse for her, it has been written by her own hand, and she will be her own executioner.

Without placing an invading foot upon her soil, without burning one Northern homestead, or bombarding one Northern town, the South has only to stand by and see the retribution which Providence permits these wretches, whose hands are stained with the innocent blood of our people, to inflict upon themselves.

SUMMERSET OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

From the Dispatch.

We published yesterday an extract from a late speech of JOHN VAN BUREN, from which it may be seen that he is as much for the prosecution of the war as LINCOLN or SUMNER. We were confident that not only he, but *all* the apparent friends of the South in the Northern States, would be of that way of thinking as soon as they found that the South would not agree to any further political association with them. They only differ from the Abolitionists in the manner of reconstructing that concern. They are for accomplishing it by means of a treaty, while the Abolitionists are bent upon subjugating us. But the Union—the blessed Union—"the best Government the world ever saw"—is the cry of them all. To effect its restoration they are alike ready to drown the earth in blood, provided it can be effected in no other way.

Let us cease to talk or even to think about mediation, or recognition, or intervention, or disruption among the remaining States of the Union. Nothing has a greater tendency to relax the efforts of our authorities in filling up the ranks, or to incline the hearts of our soldiers to avoid the inevitable hardships of their situation. It is natural that the men should relax in their discipline when they are told that whole States are breaking off from the Yankees, and coming to fight their battles for them. Just at this time it is especially important for them to know that they have their own valor alone to depend on, and to teach them anything else is to do the cause a serious injury.

A CALL TO THE RESCUE.

From the Dispatch.

The great demand of the times is the rallying of the whole physical force of the Confederacy to the great points which the Yankees, in vast numbers, are now about to assault. *It is the most critical period of the whole war.* Every man in the coun.ry subject to military duty should be at his post. Every straggler should come back at once to his duty. The Conscription law, which has been faithfully and thoroughly executed in Virginia, should be extended with equal fidelity and thoroughness in every other State. The enrolling officers should do their duty with the most searching and unshrinking energy. There are able-bodied fighting men enough for the emergency if the Conscription law is carried out elsewhere as it has been in Virginia. If this is not done the war may be protracted for years. If it is done, the coils of the anaconda will everywhere be broken.

DREWRY'S BLUFF.

From the Petersburgh Express.

A visit to this celebrated locality a few days ago enlightened us a good deal as to the condition of things there, "afloat and ashore."

Of course we cannot, for prudential reasons, describe the *defences* of the place—the breastworks, the batteries, and the various other items which constitute the means of resistance to the Yankees, should they ever take it into their heads to renew their memorable adventure of last May. But we can say without impropriety, in a general way, that should they ever again put themselves within range of the guns of Fort Darling, as they call it, they will "see sights" compared with which those they saw before will sink into utter insignificance. The preparations to give them a becoming reception whenever it may be their folly, or rather insanity, to try another expedition against it, whether by water or by land, or by a combined one, are of a character and extent to warrant the prediction that they will have one of the most awful discomfitures that they have yet sustained. A full and careful examination of the additions and improvements which have been made since the Bluff passed through its first ordeal, satisfied us that the Commander there and all the officers and soldiers had faithfully discharged every duty. All that science, skill and labor could do to strengthen this naturally formidable position, has been done in first-rate style, and everything there is now in "apple-pie order." All is in readiness for a fight at any moment it may come. There is but one feeling prevailing amongst the troops and marines, and that is, a determination to give the Yankees of the East what Vicksburgh gave so unsparingly to the Yankees of the West. Never will a Lincoln craft pass the obstructions in the river at Drewry's.

LANDING OF YANKEES AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

From the Dispatch.

Information reached some of our advanced forces stationed on the Williamsburgh road, on Sunday night, that the Abolitionists were landing in large numbers at Newport's News. If the information be correct, it is not improbable that the Yankees alluded to comprise the army corps of Gen. SMITH, that sailed from Fortress Monroe last Thursday.

A FORMER CITIZEN TURNED TRAITOR.

From the Dispatch.

A few months since the privateer *Retributon* sailed from a Southern port, having as Captain, VERNON LOCKE, a well-known English shipmaster, and as first and second officers, Capt. PARKER, formerly of the privateer *Dixie*, and CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, formerly of Gen. WINDER'S Police. It was the declared intention of Capt. LOCKE to run all his prizes into Wilmington, N. C., if possible. After being out a week he captured the brig *T. Ellicott*, of Boston, on board of which was placed a prize crew in charge of HICKS, with orders to make his way to Wilmington. The Yankee papers, in giving an account of the retaking of the prize, says she was delivered up by her crew. It appears that after HICKS got possession of the vessel he cruised around for a short time, and finally bore away to St. Thomas, where the vessel was given up to Commodore WILKES' squadron.

[The above is the same person who is mentioned as having been arrested in this City at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday afternoon.—ED. TIMES.]

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* states that a telegram received there announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. HOLMAN'S district, and that Maj.-Gen. PRICE will be placed in the active command of all the troops in that department, taking with him the Missouri regiment now in the Army of the West.

ADDITIONAL FROM RICHMOND.

The New Merrimac Unseaworthy—Longstreet's Division Sent to the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

C. F. MILLER, who has been employed as a clerk in Richmond, arrived here to-day, having made his escape to one of the boats of the Potomac flotilla. He represents that the *Merrimac No. 2*, was at Fort Darling at the latter end of January, having a lighter on each side of her, owing to her top-heaviness. She carries four guns, but is pierced for eight.

Gen. LONGSTREET'S Division passed through Richmond several weeks ago for the South and Southwest, and large numbers besides, of the Army of the Rappahannock have followed. He says that the country between Richmond and Fredericksburgh over which he traveled on foot, is nearly desolated.

NEWS FROM NASSAU, N. P.

The Pirate Florida in Port for Twenty-four Hours—Movements of the Blockade Runners, &c.

The steamer *British Queen*, from Nassau, on the 16th inst., arrived last evening.

We find the following regarding the pirate *Florida* in the Nassau *Guardian*, of the 29th ult.:

"The Confederate States steamer-of-war *Florida*, Lieut. J. N. MAFFITT commanding, arrred here on Monday last from Havana. Having obtained permission to remain in port 24 hours, she sailed again at 11 o'clock yesterday morning."

Major MILLER and Capt. MAHLER, of the Twenty-third Connecticut Regiment, had reached Nassau to procure assistance in getting wrecked stuff from ship *Planter*.

The steamer *Leopard* arrived at Nassau, Jan. 19, from Charleston, with a full cargo of cotton, and sailed 7th inst., on her return trip.

A sloop, with turpentine, also arrived from Charleston on the 21st.

The steamer *Flora* cleared on the 20th for St. John, N. B., but probably to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douglass* and *Nina* cleared for St. John, N. B., on the 23d—both neutral blockade runners.

The steamer *Giraffe*, from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 25th, and the steamer *Antonica*, from Savannah, on the 31st, both with cotton.

The steamer *Thistle* cleared on the 26th to run the blockade.

The *Giraffe* sailed again on the 7th inst.; also, the steamer *Annie Childs*, to run the blockade. The *Antonica* has gone to St. Thomas.

The steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 9th inst.

The steamers *Eagle* and *Wave Queen*, from St. Thomas, and *Emma* and *Granite City*, from Greenock, arrived on the 9th, to be added to the neutral fleet of blockade runners.

The steamer *Ruby* sailed on the 9th, and the *Nicholas I.* on the 10th, to run the blockade.

The steamers *Douro* and *Eagle* sailed on the 14th to run the blockade.

A few schooners had also arrived from Southern ports with cotton.

All the above-mentioned blockade runners were consigned to and cleared by the notorious firm of ADDERLY & Co.

Reported Movement of Rebels into Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 20.

It is reported that the rebel Cols. TUCKER, SCHEWALT, and WHITE, with from 600 to 1,000 mounted men, have crossed the Cumberland at Mill Spring, and are bound northward.

The reports of large bodies of rebel cavalry crossing the Cumberland River, are not credited at headquarters.

No Signs of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 20—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*. West her clear and cold.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Bank Bill Through the House.

NO AMENDMENTS MADE.

The Conscription Bill to be Called Up at Once.

Threats of Filibustering by the Copperheads.

Debate on Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

The passage of the Bank bill in the House, to-day, by a majority of fourteen votes, demonstrate the influence of the Administration to secure such financia measures as it may deem essential. The result shows its strength, and leads to the belief that the House will finally abandon the opposition heretofore manifested to Secretary CHASE'S measures, and consent to the Senate's amendmants of the Finance bill. The delay in the appoiment of a Conference Committee on the latter bill, is regarded as increasing the chances of the success of the amendments, especially in regard to the tax on bank circulation.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow to get up the Conscription bill in the House and pass it. Some of the most venomous Copperheads are very anxious to defeat it, however, and even threaten to filibuster till the 4th of March if necessary. The bill is on the Speaker's table yet, and will not go formally into the hands of the Military Committee, who, however, will recommend its passage without amendment. An attempt will then be made to bring it to a speedy vote.

ARIZONA.

The House bill, of last session, organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona, and which to-day passed the Senate, prohibits Slavery within its limits, much to the disgust of Mr. POWELL, who vainly endeavored to eliminate that feature from the bill.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

The Senate to-day voted to raise the salary of the United States Treasurer from $4,000 to $5,000, and to fix that of his assistant at $2,500.

THE DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster-General in his exclusion of disloyal newspapers from the mails.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Senate Military Committee expects to take final action to-morrow on the bill to organize an ambulance corps. Several delegations are urging its passage.

A STALE RUMOR.

A rumor current here to-day that we have captured Vicksburgh, is traced to the old dispatch of Gen. ROSECRANS, giving the statements of some rebel officers coming within his lines under a flag of truce.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

It is positively asserted that Gen. CAMERON has sent to the President a letter resigning the Russian mission, and that Gen. CLAY will be reappointed to the position.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

In spite of the denials, we repeat that the Committee on the Conduct of the War intend to summon Gen. MCCLELLAN again to testify, as before stated.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

W. W. MURPHY, Esq., United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has transmitted to the Secretary of State several large boxes filled with linen, lint, bandages and woollen socks, contributed by friends and relatives of German soldiers in the Union Army. Consul MURPHY writes that great sympathy for the Union cause exists throughout Germany.

THE ALLEGED IMBROGLIO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An officer of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff explains the cause of the recent allegation of disagreement between Gens. HUNTER and FOSTER, by stating that after Gen. FOSTER had left the department, some of his Commissaries refused to recognize the authority of Gen. HUNTER, claiming that the latter only commanded one army corps, while Gen. FOSTER commanded another and distinct one. Gen. FOSTER knew nothing of the difficulty, and Gen. HUNTER summarily settled the matter by consolidating the new expedition with his own corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

M. MERCIER.

Attention has been called to the report in a New-York paper, which has been made the subject of pointed comment, that members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have been most earnest and demonstrative in demonstrations of friendship to M. MERCIER and to the Government he represents. On inquiry it appears that M. MERCIER'S dispatches and the relations with France, as shown by the recent dispatches, have not been considered in the Committee, nor is it known that any member of the Committee has made any demonstrations to M. MERCIER.

Some of the Committee attended the recent diplomatic dinner of Mr. SEWARD, given since the publication of the Richmond dispatch, where the French Minister was an honored guest; but Mr. SUMNER, who, at that time, was ill, was obliged to decline attending under the advice of his physician.

There is not a member of the Committee who does not repel all idea of foreign mediation or intervention, whatever form it may take.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Secretary CHASE communicates to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, a statement of EDWARD JORDAN, solicitor of the Treasury, relative to frauds in the New-York Custom-house, showing that frauds upon the revenue had been committed for at least six years past, effected by making out false invoices, representing different descriptions and lower prices of goods than were actually imported, and then securing the passage of such invoices by various devices through the Custom-house. In some cases a portion of the goods were correctly invoiced, and these particular packages examined. Invoices were sometimes made in fictitious names, and sometimes goods of one person were entered in the name of another. In some instances the importer was cognizant of the fraud; in others, his broker was responsible alone. Entries and invoices, when completed, were, in some cases, destroyed and obliterated. About $50,000 have been recovered by seizures of goods belonging to parties implicated. About one hundred fraudulent entries by JUNIUS R. VAN VECHTEN, MARCELLUS BELLIS and B. GOUGES have been discovered. The first has been dismissed, and placed under bonds; the others are suspended, and the District Attorney has been requested to indict them. HENRY CALHOUN, the Deputy Collector, is censured for want of vigilance. WM. A. LEFFINGWELL and the Clerks in the Record Bureau are deemed culpable and careless. He is confident that frauds in importation are constantly and systematically practiced in jewelry, laces, silks and other costly goods, by smuggling in various ways; in other goods, through false invoices. Facts show that money in large sums have been received by officials for fraudulent acts or connivances, and a belief is stated that nearly all the officers are in the habitual receipt of emoluments from importers and their agents. One lawyer says he has, in fifteen months, paid $1,800 to one record clerk. VAN VECHTEN admits having received $2,500 per annum. A bond clerk, on a salary of $1,000, in eight years accumulated $30,000.

He recommends, first, the designation of an officer at Washington, charged with the prevention and detection of frauds on the revenue; second, new regulations concerning invoices and entries of foreign merchandise; third, the criminal punishment of the guilty; fourth, the prohibition of all emoluments from importers; fifth, provision for securing proof against such frauds.

STEAMERS SEIZED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fleet-Captain PENNOCK, under date of Cairo, yesterday, informed the Secretary of the Navy that the steamers *Rowena*, *White Cloud* and *Knapp* have been seized as prizes by the gunboat *New Era*, at or near Island No. 10, for containing contraband goods, such as quinine and morphine in large quantities, arms, rebel uniforms, army blankets, and other general merchandise, contraband of war. The *White Cloud* had on board a large rebel mail, containing important information. The steamer *Home* was seized by Admiral FOOTE, and sent up there from below.

THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The Senate to-day passed the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. This Territory contains 120,000 square miles, and is, therefore, larger than three States of the size of Ohio. It is said by those who have spent several years there to contain more and richer silver and copper mines than any Territory under the Government. Gold is also found in many parts of the Territory. Hostile Indians have heretofore prevented extensive operations in the mines, but with a Government, such as is about to be established, they will be fully developed. It is asserted by persons who have opportunities to form a correct judgment that the richest silver mines of the world are found in Arizona. There are 1,500 troops now there, and it is probable that the number will be soon largely increased.

THE PORT HUDSON STORY.

An exploded story of Gen. BANKS having been defeated near Port Hudson has been revived. The Government has received no unfavorable information whatever from that quarter.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Currency bill passed the House to-day, in the precise form it came from that body.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

An Immediate Attack Expected by the Rebels.

The Ram Queen of the West Gone up the Red River.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the sickness in the Army of Vicksburgh is increasing.

A barge, containing seven thousand bushels of coal, ran the blockade on Saturday night, without accident or discovery.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 9th inst., says that the water is overflowing the banks of the river on the Louisiana side. The town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburgh, is nearly submerged, and it is expected that the whole Peninsula will soon be under water.

The Jackson *Appeal's* correspondence of the 9th inst., says that there is now no longer any doubt that the whole force of the Federals is concentrated within seeing distance of the City of Vicksburgh. The mortar-boats were towed down yesterday to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet, and every moment it is expected that the commencement of the attack will be announced.

The ram *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River, for the purpose of destroying rebel vessels. If she succeeds, one of the chief sources of rebel supplies will be cut off.

The town of Bolivar Landing, fifty miles above Memphis, has been destroyed by the gunboat *Conestega*, in retaliation for the guerrilla firing into the steamer *Jenny Lind*.

SKIRMISH NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 20.

A skirmish occurred between a small party of Federals and 300 of the First Louisiana cavalry on the 10th, near Lake Providence, which resulted in the rout of the latter. Their loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss was one killed and 12 wounded.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 20,

It is reported at Memphis that 4,000 rebels are within six miles of the Charleston Railroad.

The tow-boat *Hercules* was burned by guerrillas, on Tuesday last, just above Memphis.

Mr. Vallandigham Makes a Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 20.

The lecture, announced for this evening at the Maryland Institute, by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, did not come off; unmistakable evidence that the loyal sentiment of Baltimore would not tolerate his presence, having induced the abandonment of the lecture.

ARREST OF COL. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS.—Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, of the rebel army, and late a detective for the rebels in Richmond, was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel this afternoon.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

The Army of the Frontier About to Move—Its Destination and Route of March—Official Changes—Incidents of Border Warfare, &c. &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

When I sent off my last letter, the sound of MARMADUKE's artillery had scarcely yet died away. The stroke of a hammer, the bray of a mule, the clanking of a sabre, every noise of any kind, grated on the ear like the thrilling whirr-r-r of a shell in motion. What a change since then! The excitement incident to battle is, I hope, for Springfield, a thing wholly of the past; and public feeling has subsided to its old humdrum level.

This alteration in public feeling is not the only change which has taken place. The plans, and to some extent, the organization, of the army have been altered. New combinations against the enemy are to be attempted.

The defeat of MARMADUKE necessitated not only his own retreat, but that of HINDMAN also, who has gathered up the fragments of his army and retired to Texas. The occupation of the Army of the Frontier in Northwestern Arkansas is gone; and it is certainly about to move, that upon a new battle-field it may pluck fresh laurel leaves to add to its garland of victory. Gen. SCHOFIELD, whose lone star has been replaced upon his shoulder by a golden constellation, declares that there is no force in Northern Arkansas, which he cannot drive across the Arkansas River. If this is so, the decisive battle for the possession of the State must, of course, occur south of the river, or at its crossing. The mass of the Trans-Mississippi Army of the rebels, is at Little Rock, the State Capital. Rumor has it that the glory of its capture is reserved, and rightly, too, for the always victorious sons of the border. A strong garrison will be left at Springfield, and cavalry enough to hold the country around. The rest of our troops will march in less than a week.

Three routes to Little Rock are practicable. We may go by Fayetteville, or by Forsyth and Yellville, or by Batesville and Searcy.

The first route is objectionable, because it necessitates the crossing of the Boston Mountain. The second is objectionable, because of the numerous streams which intersect the road. One objection lies against both, namely, that if either is selected, all the supplies necessary for the army must be hauled by way of Springfield, a long, circuitous, execrable road.

The adoption of the third route will obviate these objections. Only two streams of any size oppose our advance by way of Batesville and Searcy, which are White and Little Red Rivers. The latter of these can be easily forded. If a post is established at Batesville, and the army supplies are ferried across the river at that point, and then reloaded, comparatively little difficulty will be experienced in supplying the troops with all that they need.

By any route, however, the march is long and difficult. The trials of Gen. CURTIS, after the battle of Pea Ridge, are to be endured again by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

The movement is delayed at present by the mud, which is nearly as deep as the snow was, three or four days ago. A few clear, windy days will dry it up, and then, Forward! is the word.

This change of plan is accompanied by a corresponding change of officers, which affects, however, not so much the army as it does the Post of Springfield and the District of Southwest Missouri. Gen. BROWN has gone home to recover of his wound at leisure, having linked his name forever in history with that of the brave, honest, idolized LYON, our first and always dearest defender. He is succeeded in the command of the District by Col. CLOUD, a Kansas celebrity, a polite gentleman, skilled in arms, but comparatively unversed in the affairs of administration which most occupy the mind of a General in his office. Col. CRABB, the former Commander of the Post, gives place to Col. BOWEN, of the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. Lieut. RUTH, of the Tenth Kansas Infantry, becomes Provost-Marshal. Gen. SCHOFIELD takes away with him two of our very best officers—Col. CARR, the Chief Quartermaster, whose absence will long be regretted by all who have had the pleasure of transacting any business with him; and Dr. S. H. MELCHER, our efficient Medical Director, who remained in Springfield when STERLING PRICE was here, and has now been assigned to duty upon SCHOFIELD's Staff, as Medical Director of the Army. We have had here some noble officers, and those of us who remain are loth to part with them.

The change, by which the command and control of the Southwestern District of the Department of Missouri is given into the hands of Kansas officers and troops, is in my opinion of doubtful wisdom. It is well known that since the early feuds between Kansas and Missouri, a bitter feeling has existed between the masses of the people upon both sides. It is not an agreeable thing to Missourians to be governed by Kansas men, however capable and honest they may be. The opinions and wishes of the people of Missouri ought to have been consulted, when it would have been quite as easy to send the Kansas troops forward with the army, and to leave Missouri troops in their own State. Besides, the bitter Anti-Slavery feelings of the northern settlers of Kansas, who compose the greater part of the regiments from that State, leads them to regard all slaveholders as disloyal, and to visit upon slaveholders as a class that punishment which is really deserved only by rebels as a class. Too much weight, certainly, ought not to be given to these considerations, but they are deserving of more than momentary notice.

Along the border, between Missouri and Arkansas, are a few men who make it their business to shoot, at sight, every known Union man and soldier. They lurk in ambush, and wander from one place to another, like beasts of prey, intent only upon robbery and murder. One of these outlaws was last week brought to summary justice by a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry. A woman, who knew BOWLING, arranged with this National soldier the plan to be pursued. The daring dragoon went to this woman's house and feigned severe illness. BOWLING's evil genius then went to him, and informed him that a sick soldier, who belonged to HINDMAN's army, wished to see him. The murderer walked unsuspectingly into the trap set for him. The soldier rose, staggered to the hearth, apparently exhausted with disease; and when the rebel murderer, after filling his pipe, stooped to light it with a coal, the dragoon seized the poker, and at a single blow upon the back of the head, laid him low in death. He then cut off his head, placed it upon a pole, and brought it with a Government train toward Springfield, as far as Ozark, where for some reason it was left. These circumstances are well known to many who have seen the head, and even saw the headless trunk.

KICKAPOO.

Plundering Soldiers' Letters—A Needed Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I desire to call your attention to a fact that in my humble opinion deserves attention. A letter was this day received from a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment N. Y. Vols., now stationed at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, in which the writer tells his mother that he incloses $14 of his first pay; but as the envelope was already partly open it will occasion no surprise to learn that there was no money within. The letter was taken to our gentlemanly postmaster, Mr. LINCOLN, who expressed his regret and remarked that such complaints averaged about *thirty a week*. I submit that if that be the case it is about time an inquiry was instituted.

And in this connection I should like to inquire what has become of the Act passed by the House of Representatives, about the 20th ultimo, authorizing the Postmaster-General to adopt a "money-order" system, similar to that of Great Britain. If I mistake not, rates were established and all other provision made for its immediate operation, though dependent upon the concurrence of the Senate. If our legislators want to do a good and sensible thing, let them push this matter through, and they will find, what so rarely falls to the lot of legislative bodies, that they are approved by every HONEST MAN.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Memorial of the Manufacturers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals in New-York.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned Publishers of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals, of New-York, respectfully petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

The business of Publishing constitutes one of the largest manufacturing interests in the country, giving employment, in its various departments, to many thousands of persons, and hundreds of millions of capital. No branch of manufactures can be more important than this, for it furnishes the principal means for the dissemination of knowledge. Hence, it has been the wise policy of Congress, from the beginning, to throw no obstacle in its way, but on the contrary, to leave it as free as possible from taxation, and to encourage it by copyright laws, cheap postage on printed matter, appropriations of public lands for educational purposes, and other favorable legislation. It was in this spirit that books were exempted from the internal revenue affixed upon manufactures generally at the last session of Congress. States and towns have gone still further in the same direction, providing free education with liberal hands.

This wise policy has contributed to make the people of the United States the most intelligent in the world; to make books and newspapers cheaper, and give them a wider circulation among us in proportion to population, than in any other country.

Extraordinary circumstances have recently arisen, however, which threaten to defeat the policy of Congress in this respect, by enormously and unnecessarily increasing the manufacturing cost of books and newspapers, and so curtailing their circulation; while heavy loss, even to the extent of ruin, in many cases, will be brought upon the manufacturing interests concerned. It is to prevent these calamities that we earnestly petition for the repeal of the import duty on paper.

Paper is the principal *raw material* used in our business, and we are consequently dependent upon a regular supply of paper at possible prices, for its successful prosecution. Until within a few months, the price of paper has, for many years, been quite uniform, varying, from time to time, scarcely more than ten per cent. The whole supply of printing paper has been produced in this country; and that its production has, on the average, been as profitable as other branches of manufacture, seems to be clearly proved by the frequent erection of new mills. At the last session of Congress the import duty on foreign paper was raised to *thirty-five per cent.*, and rags, which had before been subject to duty, were permitted to come in free. In the Spring of 1862 an association of the principal writing paper manufacturers of the country was formed, which at once raised the prices of writing paper 33 per cent. A few months later this Association made a further advance of about fifty per cent. in the price of paper. In the fall of 1862, another Association of the principal paper-makers of the country was formed, *including among its members the manufacturers of more than three-quarters of the whole amount of paper consumed in the large Atlantic cities*, which are the chief places of consumption. (*See Memorial of Paper Manufacturers, p. 6.*) It is true that a large number of members of this Association (there are some noticeable exceptions) have made a written declaration that it was not the object of their combination to raise prices, and that the Association has not adopted certain measures tending to that result; but it is also true that, *on the very day the Association was formed, the first considerable advance in the price of paper was made*, and that this was rapidly followed by other advances, until the prices had reached double the average, and almost uniform rates of many previous years. At this period the subject of a repeal of the import duty on paper began to be agitated, and *the price of paper advanced no further.*

It is indeed claimed by the Committee of Paper Manufacturers that this enormous advance was owing to the diminished amount of material for paper making, arising chiefly from the loss of the supply hitherto furnished by a portion of the Southern States. In answer to this it may be stated that, if the supply of material for paper-making from these States has ceased, the demand for paper from the same sources (formerly met almost entirely by Northern mills) has ceased also. In this connection it should be remembered that raw cotton has never been used in paper manufacturing, the material consisting mainly of *rags*, with smaller amounts of cotton waste, (the refuse in manufacturing cotton,) ropes, &c.

The consumption of paper by a portion of the newspaper Press has indeed increased, but the consumption by other newspaper publishers and by book publishers has decreased in a greater ratio, and not a few newspapers and periodicals have been compelled to suspend publication entirely; so that the whole consumption of paper is greatly less than it was in more propitious times.

In respect to the question whether the enormous increase in the prices of paper has been caused by an inadequate supply of material for its manufacture, the fact is significant, that at the time of the formation of the Paper Makers' Association, and the coincident advance in paper, some of the principal holders of rags and other paper stock were among the members of the Association itself, they having been assiduously accumulating for months previous.

But, whatever be the cause of the enormous advance in paper, the advance itself is a fact. Moreover, there is great reason to fear a still further advance; and, should this take place, the result cannot be less than ruinous to many publishing interests. We therefore earnestly petition Congress for such measures as will enable us to obtain a portion of our raw material from abroad, without so burdensome a tax; at least, until the present crisis has passed. Even without duty, foreign papers cannot be imported, at the present rate of exchange, at much less than current prices of American papers. Our earnestness for a repeal of the duty, therefore, is evidence of our conviction that the same causes which have brought paper to its present rates, will succeed in carrying it still higher, unless a safeguard be afforded us by Congress, in access, temporarily at least, to foreign markets for the supply of our raw material.

Already the circulation of books has been greatly curtailed, and, should a further rise in the price of paper occur, the consequences must be most serious to the publishing interests, which are many times greater, both in capital and the number of persons employed, than those of the paper manufacturers. We ask no legislation which shall be unjust to any, but respectfully yet most earnestly remonstrate against the continuance of a tariff which is made so disastrous to us as manufacturers, as well as to the public, solely for the benefit of a much smaller manufacturing interest.

HARPER & BROTHERS, O. S. FELT,
D. APPLETON & CO., HOWE & FERRY,
MASON BROTHERS, D. VAN NOSTRAND,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., W. A. TOWNSEND,
BLAKEMAN & MASON, ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
FOWLER & WELLS, W. K. CORNWELL,
AM. TRACT SOCIETY, WM. RADDE,
JOHNSON, FRY & CO., SHELDON & CO.,
BARNES & BURR, DICK & FITZGERALD,
CLARK & MAYNARD, M. T. COZANS,
W. I. POOLEY & CO., BANKS & BROTHERS,
JOHN WILEY, ROBERT M. DEWITT,
J. G. SHAW & CO., JAMES G. GREGORY,
GEO. W. CARLETON, H. B. DURAND,
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, THOS. J. CROWEN,
OWENS & AGAR, E. M. DUNCAN, Agent,
COLLINS & BROTHER, J. W. & G. D. BURNTON,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO., WM. HALL,
GEO. F. COOLIDGE, FIRTH, SON & CO.,
EDWARD WALKER, S. T. GORDON,
A. DOWLING, WM. A. POND & CO.,
THOS. S. VOORHEES, HORACE WATERS,
THOS. W. STRONG, W. I. BUNCE,
F. A. BRADY, ED. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
JAMES O'KANE, A. D. F. RANDOLPH,
GEORGE L. DIOSSY, GEO. S. SCOFIELD,
McLOUGHLIN BROS., JAMES MILLER,
CHARLES SCRIBNER, DAVID G. FRANCIS,
CARLTON & PORTER, CHARLES T. EVANS,
ROBERT CARTER, B. WESTERMANN & CO.,
BERGEN & TRIPP.
H. J. RAYMOND, New-York Times.
W. C. BRYANT & CO., Evening Post.
JAMES G. BENNETT, New-York Herald.
MOSES S. BEACH, New-York Sun.
FRANCIS HALL & CO., Commercial Advertiser.
PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK, Journal of Commerce.
J. & E. BROOKS & CO., New-York Express.
ROBERT BONNER, New-York Ledger.
MUNN & CO., Scientific American.
J. H. RICHARDS, Publishers The Independent.
FIELD & CRAIGHEAD, The Evangelist.
CAULDWELL & WHITNEY, Publishers of the Mercury.
MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers Home Journal.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Publisher Christian Intelligencer.
ANSON HERRICK, Publisher New-York Atlas.
WM. YOUNG, Publisher New-York Albion.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO., Proprietors New-York Observer.
NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD, Sunday Times.
OSWALD OLLENDOFER, New-York Staats Zeitung.
FRANK LESLIE, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.
JAMES L. SMITH, Saturday Evening Courier.
JOHN CLANCEY, Editor of the Leader.
JAMES A. McMASTER, Editor of the Freeman's Journal.
HENRY LUDWIG, Proprietor of Lutheran Herald.
MANTON MARBLE, Editor of the World.
CH. LASALLE, Editor of the Courier des Etats Unis.
A. DALTON, Editor of Christian Times, by A. D. F. RANDOLPH.
GEO. S. WOODMAN, Editor Educational Herald and Musical Monthly.
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Editor and publisher Herald of Progress.
JOHN MULLALY, Editor Metropolitan Record.
COMSTOCK & CASSIDY, Editor New-York Argus.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.

A "TRAITOR" AMONG THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FRANK W. BIRD, of Walpole, Mass., paper manufacturer, testified before the Legislative Committee, which is considering the paper duty question, that he was a member of the "combination," and that he had no doubt its action in regard to prices had increased the advance in paper. He favored a reduction of the duty, believing it would prove a benefit to the manufacturers themselves. He said the action of the manufacturers in combining had been disastrous to their own interests. He would have a medium duty, that would bring paper makers and publishers on a common medium ground. With the present duty there is no revenue from imported paper whatever, and the finances of the country would be benefited by a reduction. He did not fear foreign manufacturers in a fair field in any branch of New-England industry, other things being equal.

—Gov. TOD has declared his intention to draft in Ohio in March.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

New Lifeboat Adopted for Our Iron-Clads.

A SUBMARINE BATTERY PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

Yesterday was marked by most important proceedings at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They consisted of two experiments, which are destined to have great influence on naval warfare in future, and of the departure from this City of a large draft of seamen to open the Mississippi.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rear-Admiral PAULDING, of this Station; Capt. ROWAN, of the iron-clad *Roanoke*; Capt. RODGERS, of the iron-clad *Catts-kill*, and Capt. ROCKENDORFF, of the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, were conveyed to that vessel with a large number of respectable citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, to witness the exhibition treat of a *new* life-raft, which has been introduced into the navy. Admiral GREGORY, the Superintendent of iron-clads for this vicinity, having been perfectly satisfied with its great merits, has ordered one to be sent at once to the *Weehawken, Nahant, Patapsco, Lehigh* and *Sangamon*.

When the officers and others assembled to witness the experiment had taken their position, the raft was launched. It is composed of gutta-percha cylinders pointed at the ends, surrounded by a flange, with eyelet holes to lace them together. The cylinders are made of canvas, coated with gutta-percha, doubled and united at the sides over the flanges, which are doubled and lapped each way inside of the cylinders, making them three thicknesses and the flanges four. The raft can be propelled very fast with oars or sail. Commander WALKE reports that one of them would make an excellent dispatch boat at sea. Three light boards for thwarts, or stretchers, are required for rowing.

Capt. RODGERS conducted the experiment. When alongside the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* all hands were called on that vessel, and as many of them as could be piled on the raft were sent down. They kept close to each other. Capt. RODGERS then packed more men on, and as an interstice was discovered a man was picked out to fill it up. At first the sailors were nervous, but they gradually became confident, and finally danced and shouted. The raft was then hauled into the river, and kept afloat as though only Tom Thumb was on board. The enthusiasm of the spectators was so great that cheers rang out on every side. There was not room for a child to stand on any part of the little craft during the experiment. Officers then insisted on crowding on, and even ladies tried to get over, but were kept on the wharf.

Capt. RODGERS and Admiral PAULDING, after trying the boat in a variety of ways, ordered the men off, and officially declared the raft successful in every way. Admiral PAULDING seemed delighted with it.

The boat, which is inflated while on the water, was then bereft of air, taken apart, and put on board the iron-clad *Catskill*. It will be adopted in the entire navy, and three Captains have asked leave to wait until they get one. The raft is of New-York origin, and was invented by Mr. JOHN RECTOR, of this City, as Capt. WALKE states in his report.

THE WHAT IS IT?

This submarine battery, which had been reported a failure, was towed up to the yard yesterday, having achieved an astonishing success. The rumor of its valuelessness was printed for the purpose of keeping curious foreigners from trying to witness the experiments which were made in New-York harbor. When we state that a shot, discharged a considerable distance under water, was sent some 150 yards in the air, the nature of the results reached by the *Captain Hunt* may be imagined. An order has been received from the authorities to commence at once on a large scale a vessel built on the same principle as that tried, and the present one is to-day to be hauled into the dry dock.

The "What is it?" which has just been so severely tested, is nothing more than a huge square box, almost twelve feet high and six feet wide, with an internal diameter of some twenty feet. A port-hole is on one side, covered by a sort of arch. Within, a gun of indescribable make and strange appearance is mounted on the floor in such a manner that the muzzle protrudes through the port. The singular aspect of the cannon, however, is eclipsed by the queer construction of the ammunition, which consists of a square iron log or ball, about one foot wide and two feet long. Egress and ingress to the battery are effected over the top, by means of a ladder, and in through the before-mentioned port. The mode of working the vessel is and will be kept a secret. The present one is merely a box to test the principle, before incurring the expense of building a larger craft. The inventor of this machine, Capt. HUNT, of the Engineers, is confident of making a submarine battery that will be universally adopted as the best of its kind.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon nearly 400 sailors were mustered on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and told off for the Mississippi flotilla, the Navy Department having recently determined to largely reinforce Admiral PORTER. A tug came alongside the receiving-ship and took the men on board. Yards were manned, and the band ordered on the poop. All hands were piped to "cheer comrades," the band struck up "Going down to Dixie," and the tug shoved off. The sailors left town last evening for their destination.

NAVAL BOARD ORDERED.

The Navy Department has ordered the following officers to constitute a Board for the investigation of the circumstances attending the money-lending business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Capt. STEPHEN C. ROWAN, of the iron-clad *Roanoke*; Capt. RADFORD, of the Navy-yard, and Paymaster BARRY. Mr. GALE, the boss laborer, and others, reported to have carried on the forbidden business, will be brought before the Board. Mr. FAY, an outsider, who lends money, was last pay day allowed to collect his cash in the doorway of the pay office.

Billiard Matters.

A most interesting and successful exhibition of the science of this noble game, occurred at the rooms of Mr. KILLDUFF, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Thursday evening. Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, GOLDTHWAIT and DERBY, for the space of three hours, drew almost constant expressions of approbation from a very large audience, composed principally of the *elite* of that aristocratic neighborhood. The first game was between PHELAN and GOLDTHWAIT; 500 points up, carroms; it resulted as follows: GOLDTHWAIT, 0—6—15—2—0—2—0—0—106—42—0—0—47—0—0—4—2—100—124—50. PHELAN, 0—17—0—12—12—2—25—15—8—19—14—6—8—6—0—6—6—88—0. Summary—Innings, 20; time, 50 minutes; average, 25. Highest runs—GOLDTHWAIT, 124; PHELAN, 88; the former winning by 254 points. The second game was 500 points up, caroms, between KAVANAGH and DERBY. This game was really the gem of the evening, and one of the best we ever witnessed. Of course, the score is not as brilliant as it might be, but the superior judgment and skill presented by Mr. KAVANAGH on this occasion, astonished even veteran adepts at the game, who were present. It is well to state that KAVANAGH played mostly *around the table*, the "nursing" operation being used sparingly; but often separating the balls with hard knocks, and then bunching them together again, as if the ivory spheres were perfectly subservient to his will. The score was DERBY 0—2—4—57—5—5—3—14—2—8—79—9—2—93—34—2—0—5—18—32—43—8—3—5—0. KAVANAGH 2—0—16—94—11—12—20—19—9—11—8—0—29—44—137—52—5—3—0—0—21—0—5—0—5. Summary—Innings, 25. Time 58 minutes. Average 20. Highest runs—KAVANAGH, 137; DERBY 93. Total score—KAVANAGH, 504; DERBY, 443. The playing was concluded by a game of 300 points up, caroms, between the successful contestants in the former games—Messrs. KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAIT—in which the former gave further evidence of his prowess, and to a still greater extent increasing the almost unlimited confidence of his friends. The score was, KAVANAGH 0—12—59—5—19—20—0—29—6—2—20—90—2—4—6—6—2—11—2. Total, 301. GOLDTHWAIT 0—0—15—2—0—12—2—4—0—2—3—2—3—16—20—6—53—2. Total, 149. Summary—Innings, 19. Time, 38 minutes. Average about 16. Highest runs—KAVANAGH, 90; GOLDTHWAIT, 53. The arrangements were the best we have yet seen, and except at one end of the table the players had ample room. Probably this will be the last of these exhibitions for some time, as it is understood that some of the players will be absent from the City next week. It is said that the match between KAVANAGH and GOLDTHWAIT, in acceptance of the challenge of the latter, to play a match for $1,000 aside, will be arranged during the coming week, and that it will probably take place in April next.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Anniversary is to be Celebrated.

DINNERS—PARADES—SPEECHES—LECTURES—BALLS—AND UNIVERSAL COMMEMORATION.

The Anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON occurring on the Sabbath this year, its celebration will take place both on Saturday and Monday, while it is not unlikely that some of the religious services of Sunday will be equally interesting. All classes of our citizens seem to manifest unusual interest in the occasion this year. The dinners, addresses, balls, public meetings, and other exercises, will take place as detailed below:

THE COMMON COUNCIL CELEBRATION.

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, met in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon. Alderman LONG was appointed Chairman, and Councilman HAYES Secretary. The Committee resolved to celebrate the day by the giving of a Corporation dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening. The guests will be confined to local celebrities.

The full arrangements and official programme will be completed at the meeting of the Committee to-day. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to pay expenses.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DINNER.

The Republican Central Committee will have a supper, speeches and music, at the City Assembly Rooms this evening. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the presence of ladies. Tickets two dollars each. Among the speakers will be the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Dr. TYNG, W. CURTIS NOYES and PARKE GODWIN, Esq. The following gentlemen, with others, have been invited: Maj.-Gen. Butler, Maj.-Gen. Fremont, Secretary Chase, Mayor Opdyke, Secretary Seward, Hon. B. F. Wade, Collector Barney and Gen. Nye. CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., will preside.

THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

This organization will continue its time-honored observance of the 22d of February by religious exercises at Cooper Institute on Sunday, at 2½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, Rev. Dr. SKINNER and Rev. HUGH CARPENTER.

WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Washington Light Guard, will celebrate the day by a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening. A jolly time is expected.

THE INSTITUTE OF REWARD LECTURE.

Hon. Rev. S. B. BELL, D. D., of California, will lecture before the Institute of Reward on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the occasion of the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday. His subject will be "Our Country, its Martyrs and their Rewards."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO BE CLOSED.

In honor of WASHINGTON's Birthday, the Produce Exchange will be closed on Monday, as decided by vote yesterday.

MILITARY PARADES.

The military parades will be announced in the official programme of Common Council Committee to-day. The Seventh Regiment is ordered out, and the Veterans of 1812 will assemble, as usual, at the Mercer House, at 11½ A. M.

The New Brokers' Exchange—Supposed Flaw in the Title.

Since the notice in the TIMES of the purchase of ground in Exchange-place, by the regular Board of Stock Brokers, for the purpose of erecting upon it a new Exchange building, there has been considerable curiosity among those interested in the enterprise, to learn why the work of preparation has not yet been commenced. When the agreement to purchase was made, it was made, of course, subject to an examination of the title, and that it should prove to be perfect. Those who proposed to purchase the site, on the supposition that it would prove perfect, made arrangements for commencing the work immediately. Mr. JOHN KELLUM was chosen architect of the structure, and told to furnish a plan, the carrying out of which would have required an expenditure of $500,000. Everything was in readiness for the prosecution of the work, when what is supposed to be a flaw in the title was discovered, and consequently everything pertaining to the Exchange remains, for the present, in *statu quo*. If what is believed to be a flaw can be removed to the satisfaction of the Board, a magnificent building will be erected there; if not, another site and another plan will have to be selected.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, (Saturday,) 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, to hear reports from Committees appointed to recommend what action should be taken by it in reference to the continued piracies of the *Alabama* and other vessels fitted out in Great Britain; from the Committee appointed to confer with the Navy Department on the capture of the *Alabama*; from the Committee on the Defences of New-York Harbor; also to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress on the subject of an oceanic coast telegraph; and, further, to consider the importance of checking the large inland trade between Texas and Mexico, by which the rebels are mainly supplied with munitions of war, clothing, &c.

Death of George P. Cammann, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of their late Fellow, GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Dr. JAS. ANDERSON, President, in the chair. The President appointed the following named Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion: Dr. V. MOTT, A. H. STEVENS, and J. LINSLY.

The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

In the inscrutable wisdom of our Heavenly Father, He has been pleased to remove from amongst us our distinguished brother, GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., aged 59 years.

While we bow with humble submission to the Divine dispensation, we cannot but feel keenly the severe loss we have sustained. Pursuing his profession for the pure love of it, we believe he had no enemies to disturb his equanimity. Kind and amiable toward all, he was a pattern of integrity and truth. No one knew him but to admire.

He was a noble specimen of great modesty and rare worth.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased fellow-member, and manifest our sorrow by wearing the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the family, as a testimony of our profound sympathy for their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That the above be published in the medical journals of this City, and in the daily papers.

Signed, V. MOTT, M. D.; A. H. STEVENS, M. D.; J. LINSLY, M. D.

The Academy attended the funeral at St. John's Chapel, where the order for the burial of the dead was said, after which the remains of their Fellow were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for final interment.

J. H. HINTON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

Death of F. W. Edmonds—Resolutions of the Harlem Railroad Directors.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, our esteemed friend and fellow-Director, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, has been suddenly removed by death; be it

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of one who for many years has been an active member of this Board, who was wise and prudent in counsel, and the cordial well-wisher and supporter of the true interests of the Company.

Resolved, That we extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction, and that the Secretary of the Company do furnish the family a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, also, That the same be published in the daily papers of this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BELT RAILROAD.—The Aldermanic Railroad Committee gave a hearing, yesterday morning, on the resolution to permit the Belt Railroad to run through Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, instead of passing through Fifty-ninth-street. A petition in favor of making this change, and a remonstrance against it, were presented. Neither document had many signatures attached to it. Two or three gentlemen spoke favorably. Their only argument was, that Fifty-seventh-street, being seventy feet wide between the curbstones, and Fifty-ninth-street only thirty feet, a double track would interfere with the ordinary travel in the latter, and as the Railroad would certainly be built, it was desirable that a wider street should be used—a plan that would be entirely satisfactory to the Railroad Company. Only one gentleman appeared in opposition. He feared the Railroad would lessen the value of his property in Fifty-seventh-street. The Committee will give a further hearing at an early day.

THE DEVLIN AND CONOVER CONTROVERSY.—Messrs. OTTIWELL, BOOLE and MITCHELL, the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the difficulty about the possession of the office of the Street Commissioner by Messrs. D. D. CONOVER and CHAS. P. DEVLIN, in 1857 and 1858, held a brief session Thursday morning. Mr. DEVLIN appeared before them and expressed an earnest desire that the most minute investigation would be made, and the utmost willingness to lay before them all his papers relating to the subject. The Committee listened to a verbal statement by him of the strife that occurred between Mr. CONOVER and himself, the particulars of which are already familiar to the New-York public. The Committee adjourned to meet at an early day, at the call of the Chairman, (Alderman OTTIWELL,) when they will formally proceed with the investigation, commencing with an inspection of the papers and documents to be submitted by Mr. DEVLIN. This is the first time the subject has been taken hold of with the view of officially inquiring into it.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.—The Union Ferry Company deserves great credit for enterprise and energy, but occasionally they do things which cannot be justified. The rise in rate was cheerfully borne by the patrons of the ferries; the withholding of tickets for two weeks was only grumbled at a little, but the present dodge of paying out tickets at two cents a piece as change is by no means palatable, and causes a great deal of unnecessary swearing. It does appear rather small, and we do not believe the Company will persist in its continuance.

COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—JAMES VANORDER was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal LOWELL in Virginia, charged with manufacturing and passing United States Treasury Notes in Troy, N. Y. The officer passed through this City, yesterday, on his way to Syracuse, where the defendant is to have an examination.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The German Methodist Mission Church in Second-street, will hold a Fair and Festival in their church, which is Nos. 252 and 254 in that street, and near Avenue C, commencing on Feb. 23 and continuing until the evening of the 27th. This Mission Church deserves the encouragement of all who believe in hard-working, modest and faithful religious organizations.

SALE OF A STEAMER TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Capt. A. DE GROOT's new steamer *Jacob H. Vanderbilt*, just completed, has been purchased by the Government, and renamed the United States steamer *Gen. Hunter*, and is to be the flagship for Gen. HUNTER and Staff. She leaves for Hilton Head this morning.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.—The first number of the weekly issue of the *Army and Navy Gazette* is published to-day. It will be found to contain much valuable and accurate information in its specialty.

DR. BELLOWS ON LOYALTY.—A gentleman of this City has ordered an edition of 20,000 copies of Dr. BELLOWS' discourse on *Unconditional Loyalty* for gratuitous distribution.

COOPER UNION LECTURE.—Dr. WINES delivers his last lecture on the "Science of Government" at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DUMMY ENGINE.—The Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. TERNAN, BELKNAP and M. MURPHY, appointed at the last meeting to inspect the dummy engine, now in operation on the Bergen Point Railroad, and to report thereon, visited Jersey City yesterday in company with Dr. THOMPSON, President of the Brooklyn Central; Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, of the Broadway; Mr. S. L. HUSTED, of the Brooklyn City; Dr. COGSWELL, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and others. They rode along the route, a distance of several miles, and received all necessary information in regard to the working of the engine, and were enabled to judge from observation whether or not it was adaptable to the crowded streets of a city. The experiments proved highly satisfactory to all—those connected with the management of railroads especially—who expressed themselves convinced of its utility for the purposes for which it is designed, and Mr. HUSTED, of the City Railroad, gave it as his opinion that within three years the dummy would drive out the horse cars as effectually as the horse cars had driven out the stages. The Committee will probably submit their report next Monday evening.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in a tenement house in Park-avenue, near Canton-street, on Thursday night, the victim being a decrepid, helpless, blind woman, the wife of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN. Although there is reason to believe that she was killed at an early hour the previous evening, the fact was not known until about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when a boy, 10 years of age, named FRANK McLAUGHLIN, the son of deceased, called at the office of Coroner NORRIS, and requested him to come to the house, and see his mother, who had been killed by the stove falling upon her. The family occupies the third floor—three other families residing in the same house. On entering the rooms, a horrible sight presented itself. The woman was lying on the floor dead, and three pools of blood near by. Fourteen scalp-wounds were found on the head; the right side of the skull was crushed in, and the left ear torn off. A large number of bruises were observable about the face and arms. There were present the little boy FRANK, the daughter MARY ANN aged about 18 years, and in an adjoining room a man was lying on a bed asleep. In answer to a question, the daughter stated that the man in bed was her uncle—that her father had gone out, but it appeared subsequently that the man in bed was her father. She also stated that she was not present at the time of the occurrence, but circumstances go to prove that she was there. Some time before the little boy went in search of the Coroner, she beat him severely, from which circumstance it is supposed that she instructed him to tell the story he did about the falling of the stove. There were no evidences that the stove had been displaced; but a chair was found broken in two places, and covered with blood. The boots worn by the father were saturated with blood, and the heels were matted with hair. There was blood on his face and hands and shirt. Everything went to show that the woman had been knocked down and kicked to death. Some of the occupants state that they overheard the daughter tell her brother to call McCABE, a young man residing in the same house, and inform him that she had killed her mother. The deceased was about 50 years of age. The father, McLAUGHLIN, the daughter MARY ANN, the son FRANK, and McCABE, have all been arrested, and will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which was commenced last evening. The facts thus far elicited are embraced substantially in the above statement.

A WOMAN PROBABLY SCALDED TO DEATH.—A serious affair occurred at No. 27 Gold-street, on Thursday night, resulting in apparently fatal injuries to an aged woman, the wife of FRANCIS BANKS. The parties resided on the second floor, and, as alleged, the husband, who was in the habit, recently, of coming home drunk, picked up a kettle of boiling water and dashed it over his wife's person. Her screams attracted the attention of other occupants, who, on entering, found her lying on the floor, her face and upper part of the body presenting the appearance of having been parboiled. The husband was standing by in a half-stupefied condition and unable to give an intelligent account of anything that had happened, except that he had been drinking with some friends and knocked the kettle over accidentally. He was arrested and the unfortunate woman was conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

THE BROOKLYN WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Women's Volunteer Relief Association acknowledge the receipt of contributions amounting, in the aggregate, to $4,561 52, all of which has been invested in flannel and made into shirts and drawers, free of expense, by the Female Employment Society. The garments have been forwarded to the United States Sanitary Commission for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers. Last week garments were received at the depot No. 30 Court-street, at the rate of 300 per day [illegible] the churches alone.

REV. EDWARD [illegible] ON HAMMOND, the well-known Evangelist, [illegible] laboring with great effectiveness among the people of Brooklyn. With Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HAMMOND has succeeded in awakening a great religious revival, and doubtless much good will result therefrom.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. OSBORN, in First-place, near Smith-street, was feloniously entered on Thursday night, and robbed of silver plate, &c., in all valued at nearly $1,000. This is the fifth or sixth extensive haul that has been made in that neighborhood during the past Winter. The house of Mr. WM. H. FRY, No. 246 Adelphi-street, was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of property amounting to $30 in value. Two men, named JOHN HANNON and MICHAEL HIGGINS, were arrested by Officer SMITH, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, in the act of pawning some of the articles. They were committed by Justice MOREHOUSE to await a hearing.

LAW REPORTS

The Fort Gansevoort Purchase—The Case Before the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The argument on the motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to complete the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, was concluded yesterday, Mr. BRADY speaking for the plaintiffs. The case is this:

On the 5th of January an affidavit was presented to Judge BARNARD, made by James B. Taylor, showing that, on the 3d of November, he addressed a written offer to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, offering to sell the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property for the sum specified in the offer; that the offer was acted upon in the Common Council, and resulted in the passage of a resolution of acceptance on the 3d day of January, 1863, directing the Comptroller to make the purchase and pay for the property by the issue of the bonds of the City for the aggregate sum of $533,437 50; that pursuant to the offer and acceptance, Taylor, on the 3d day of February, 1863, executed and tendered to the Comptroller a deed of the premises, pursuant to the terms of the offer, and demanded payment of the purchase-money either in cash or in the bonds of the City; that the Comptroller refused payment in cash on the ground that there was no appropriation, and refused to issue the bonds on the grounds stated by him in a communication to the Common Council, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1863, and that the ground stated in that communication was that the title of the grantors was insufficient, and that the Comptroller based his refusal solely on the grounds stated in that communication. Upon that affidavit an order to show cause why the mandamus should not issue was granted.

The Comptroller appeared by the Corporation Counsel, pursuant the order, and submitted affidavits containing the grounds of his refusal to issue bonds, the principal of which was that Simeon Draper was interested in the original sale by the City, he being then an officer of the Corporation, and as such incapacitated to purchase real estate from the City. In support of this allegation the affidavit showed that Mr. Draper's check for $40,000 was paid to the City on account of the purchase money.

In answer to that allegation the following affidavits from Draper and Varnum were presented:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Simeon Draper, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the facts and circumstances relating to his connection with the sale of the land known as the Gansevoort property, by the City of New-York, in the year 1852, were as follows: After the sale had taken place, and before the deed had been made, I learned that the purchaser was Reuben Lovejoy, and it was proposed to me that, as the party for whom the purchase was partially made found himself troubled to make the cash payment, I should pay the $40,000 required, and become interested in the purchase to the extent of one-third. I consented to do so on condition that I could control the property, and no other, and agreed that when a valid deed was given by the purchasers from the Corporation, and the property conveyed to me, I would pay the $40,000, and give a mortgage for the balance. Subsequently it was arranged with the Comptroller to accept of me in place of Mr. Lovejoy as the purchaser, and make the deed directly to me, thereupon I paid the money, $40,000. But before the deed was delivered to me, the question came up as to whether or not the City could legally deed property to me, in consequence of my being a Governor of the Almshouse. I submitted the question to my counsel, and upon his advice I did not take the title, and withdrew from the purchase. I did not know Mr. Lovejoy before the purchase was made by him, nor had I anything to do with the City authorities or the purchase, either directly or indirectly, and was brought to the consideration of it only a few days before the purchase was finally consummated, and came into it accidentally. I am in no way interested in said property, nor have I any prospective interest therein. I have not at any time held the title to it.

The money—$40,000—paid by me as aforesaid, having passed into the City Treasury immediately on being so paid, could not be refunded to me. But in place of it the same sum was paid to me by Joseph B. Varnum, who became the grantee of said property under said purchase, and the $40,000 so paid as aforesaid by me, was, as I understood, accepted by the Comptroller as the said Varnum's payment.

S. DRAPER.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1863.
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Joseph B. Varnum being duly sworn, says, that in the month of December, 1852, deponent purchased of and from the City of New-York the property commonly known as the Gansevoort property, and in payment therefor executed and delivered to the Comptroller of said City his bond for $120,000, with interest, secured to be paid by a purchase-money mortgage upon such property, and at the same time deponent tendered his check for $40,000 on the American Exchange Bank to said Comptroller, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of said premises; that said Comptroller then and there told deponent in substance that he had already received from Mr. Simeon Draper a check for $40,000, which had been deposited to the credit of the City Treasury; that he, said Comptroller, could not refund the money to said Draper, and requested deponent to hand his said check for $40,000 to said Draper, and that it would be all right, and have the same effect as though paid to him, said Comptroller; that deponent, in pursuance of said directions, handed said check for $40,000 to said Draper, and thereupon received from said Comptroller the deed or grant of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to deponent of the said property. Deponent further says that at the time of receiving such deed or grant and the payment of said $40,000 as aforesaid, deponent had not made or entered into any agreement or contract of any kind with the said Draper, that deponent would hold any part or portion of the land so purchased by deponent as aforesaid for the benefit or advantage of said Draper, or that any portion thereof should be conveyed to said Draper, and further says not.

J. B. VARNUM.

Sworn this 19th day of February, 1863, before me,
R. M. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

Mr. Brady, in replying to Mr. Develin, submitted that these affidavits satisfactorily settled all questions as to the intervention of Mr. Draper in the purchase. He very briefly recounted his points, that the Comptroller was a mere ministerial officer, and must obey the direction of the Common Council; that he could not give as an excuse that the signature of the Mayor was necessary, and that not being able to obtain it, he was consequently unable to obey the command of the Court; that a Corporation had the same power as an individual to borrow money, and could execute its bonds in any form that it thought proper; that a *mandamus* was a proper remedy, because there was no other, and that the objection that it was passed on the same day in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen could not be maintained, since it was done by unanimous consent as the Journal of the Board of Aldermen showed. Mr. Brady said that from the several statements which had been made about this purchase he had supposed that there might be some very gross wrong concealed in it. But now he discovered that the only earthly objection made to Mr. Taylor receiving this money, was that although the Comptroller admitted the price was not too large, and that the premises were well suited for a market, yet it happened that some lawyer thought that a city officer could not buy property which the City had sold to another party. Even if it had been sold to Mr. Draper, the deed was not void, but voidable, and might be confirmed by the party making the sale. But the title passed direct from the Corporation to Varnum, and the language of the resolution followed that title. The objection that it must be sold at public auction had been overruled by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Roosevelt vs. Draper. The interest on the bond and mortgage had not been paid simply because the City would not receive it. Mr. Brady having spoken only about fifteen minutes, said that the case was so plain that really he could say no more, but merely hand up his points and references.

Mr. Develin objected to the reception of the affidavits, but was allowed to reply to them.

For Taylor, James T. Brady and H. W. Johnson; for Comptroller, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, and John K. Hackett. D. D. Field was present at the request of the Mayor, but did not appear in the case.

The Statute Against "Hindering and Delaying Creditors"—A Jury's Opinion of a Sale.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Walter E. Corwin vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action against the defendant for an alleged wrongful seizure, while Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

It appeared that on the 11th day of April, 186[illegible], the defendant, acting under an attachment against the property of John M. Corwin, the plaintiff's brother, in favor of the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co., for about $5,000, levied upon the stock of dry goods in a store then occupied by the plaintiff, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

The plaintiff claimed to have purchased the stock and lease of the store of his brother, on the 8th of April, 1861, for about $3,700, being sixty per cent. on the first cost of the goods, giving in payment his three promissory notes, having respectively six, twelve and eighteen months to run, and at the same time giving a chattel mortgage upon the stock and such as might be purchased with the proceeds, as security for the notes.

It was claimed on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff was possessed of a very small amount of property independent of that acquired by the alleged purchase, and that the motive of the parties to the

sale was to remove the property from legal process by placing it in the hands of the brother of the debtor, and substituting the long notes given instead; and that those notes were a very imperfect security or consideration for the sale.

The Court charged the jury in substance, that if John M. Corwin was insolvent at the time he made the sale, and the plaintiff was aware of this fact or the time of the purchase, and the sale and purchase were made with the motive and intent to place the goods beyond the reach of legal process sued out by creditors, and to compel the creditors to take the long notes of the plaintiff instead of the goods, the jury would be authorized to find an intent to "hinder and delay creditors" within the meaning of the statute.

Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

S. E. Church and James T. Brady for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and G. A. Seixas for defendant.

Street Preacher Falconer Seeking Further Vindication of His Rights—Again Sues the Police.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Edward Falconer vs. *Daniel H. Carpenter et als.*—This is another action brought by the notorious street preacher and temperance lecturer, Falconer, to recover for an alleged illegal arrest.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff was arrested without a warrant or other process by two Police officers, in the City Hall Park, on the 23d of September, 1860, and taken through the public streets to the Essex Market Police Court, where Judge Brennan refused to hear the complaint against him; that he was then taken before Justice Welch, (and what was done there is not set out,) and from thence to the Police Headquarters, where he was detained until the next day, and finally discharged on *habeas corpus*, while on his way before another Police Justice.

The defence of Inspector Carpenter is that he only gave the officers arresting the plaintiff, permission to detain their prisoner in a room at the headquarters until a hearing could be had. This act was in compliance with a request on their part.

The other officers set up their official duty, as their sufficient excuse and justification.

The case is still on.

R. H. Shannon, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for defendants.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

George Hoffman and William Place vs. *The Etna Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants upon a policy of insurance. The main point of defence was that the property insured had changed owners without notice to the Company. The case was stated in the TIMES of Thursday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $4,075 87.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, making no provisions of public interest: J. W. Lyell, P. P. Lovell, John Clarke, Wash Smith, (Ex-Governor of the Almshouse,) Charles J. Lewence, Elisha Peck, Wm. Van Winkle, E. D. Brown, G. R. Bowman, Henrietta Fuchs, Catharine Fink, John Fink, Sophia Druch, Thomas Fraser, James Garner, and Abraham B. Meade.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Dillon vs. *Romaine et al.*—Motion for reference and for a stay of proceedings denied.

Raudnet al. vs. *Hagarman.*—Motion granted to place on Circuit Calendar.

Before Justice Allen.

The Artisans' Bank vs. *Hayden.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, and without prejudice to a new motion, etc.

McCoun vs. *Smith et al.*; *Schnessil* vs. *Berne et al.*—Motions granted.

Lmhorn vs. *Geissman et als.*—Referred back to Referee, etc.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roseworth.

Hatch et al. vs. *Logerty et al.*—Motions denied.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Bartlett vs. *Morrissey*; *Smythe et al.* vs. *Ely.*—Orders granted.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order of reference to **Hon. Murray Hoffman** to report, &c.

Before Justice Barbour.

Hagerty & Hagerty vs. *Lewis, et al.*—**Case settled** as amended. Papers in Clerk's Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 20, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	96⅛	
5,000	do	96	
500	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97⅛	
12,000	do	97¼	
15,000	do	97	
2,700	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct. & Apl	103⅛	
25,000	do.	103⅜	
2,250	do. Feb & Aug	102⅝	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	95⅞	
10,000	do	96	
500	U. S. 6s, 2 yr. C	101¾	
800	U. S. D. N's	101⅛	
5,000	do	102	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	107	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	104	
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90	62⅜	
17,000	Mo. State 6s	64	
5,000	do	63⅞	
10,000	do	63¼	
2,000	Mo. 6s, ass. to H. & St. Jo	90	
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	101	
5,000	Ky. 6 p c. Irg. bs.	100	
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	131⅜	
4,000	Brook. C. W. L	119	
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s	119	
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.	121	
2,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	112	
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	
5,000	Harlem R. 3d M	105½	
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	103½	
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	81	
500	do	82	
7,000	do	81⅜	
500	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	72	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42	
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d M	90	
2,000	do.	90⅜	
1,050	Tol. & W. In. B.	99⅜	
1,000	Mil. & P. dut. 1st m.	109	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st cert.	118	
3,000	Pitt. F. W. & C 3d.	86	
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	117	
1,500	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	106⅝	
2,000	do	105⅞	
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82¾	
70,000	Amer. Gold	162⅜	
50,000	do	b10 162⅝	
10,000	do	s10, 162⅜	
80,000	do	162¾	
10,000	do	b10 162¼	
32,000	do	162⅜	
20,000	do	b20 162⅝	
15,000	do	b15 163	
100	Bank of N. Y.	111	
12	Bank of America	112	
50	Merch. Ex. Bank	85	
10	Ocean Bank	80	
5	Nassau Bank	102	
25	Corn Ex. Bank	98¾	
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	130	
17	do	130½	
32	do	130⅝	
350	Cumber. Coal Prf	20	
100	Cary. Imp. Co	10	
25	New-Jersey Zinc	99	
500	Harlem R. Pref	74	
100	do	74⅛	
200	do	74¾	
100	do	118⅝	
1300	Erie R.	77⅜	
800	do	c3 77⅝	
500	do	b3 77⅞	
200	Hudson River R.	97⅞	
300	do	98	
50	do	98⅛	
100	Alt. & T. H.	36	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$4,000	U. S. Con. 6s	97⅛	
$1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes Apl. & Oct	103⅛	
20,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅜	
45,000	Amer. Gold	163⅛	
20,000	do	163⅝	
35,000	do	163¼	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 Nts	102⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	161¼	
100	do	b10 161⅜	
50	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅜	
500	Erie Railway Pref.	102	
250	do	101¾	
100	do	118⅝	
1300	Erie R.	77⅜	
800	do	c3 77⅝	
500	do	b3 77⅞	
200	Hudson River R.	97⅞	
300	do	98	
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35,000	do	163¼	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 Nts	102⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	161¼	
100	do	b10 161⅜	
50	do	b10. 161⅜	
50	do	161⅜	
500	Erie Railway	102	
250	do	101¾	
550	Erie Railway	77⅛	
100	do	b3 77⅜	
500	do	77⅜	
200	do	77¼	
100	do	77⅝	
450	Hud. R. R.	98	
100	Harlem Railroad	36⅛	
100	Harlem R. Prfd	75⅛	
300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 93⅛	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	95	
400	do	94⅜	
100	Canton Co.	25⅜	
250	Alton & T. H. Pr.	71	

FRIDAY, FEB. 20—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin, after various ups and downs through the day, between 162¼ and 164, finally closed about the same figure as last night, 162⅞ ₱ cent., and the price for Bills on London through the day was 179@180 ₱ cent. The rumors of a financial nature from Washington related mainly to the Banking Bill, now before the House of Representatives, but this measure was again confounded with the Loan Bill, which is for the moment suspended in the Senate. The price of Money to the Brokers is 6@7 ₱ cent., with an easy supply on approved collateral.

The Stock Market recovered from the depression of yesterday, and at the 3 o'clock session of the Regular Board prices were quite buoyant, and a large business done, including a liberal demand for all classes of United States Stocks and Treasury paper, at an advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. The Railway shares were generally firm up to the breaking up of the session, but fell off at the subsequent 4 o'clock Public Board, where the demand, on most descriptions, was unusually dull, and Gold Coin lower. on telegraphic advice that the Banking Bill had or soon would pass the House of Representatives. The following prices were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	162¾	162⅞
U. S. C. H. Notes	161⅞	162⅜
Tennessees	62	62
Missouris	64⅜	64½
N. Y. Central	118¾	118⅝
Erie	76⅝	77⅛
Erie Preferred	102	101⅞
Hudson	96⅜	97⅜
Toledo	93⅜	94⅜
Pacific Mail	155½	161¼
Harlem	35⅜	36
Harlem Pref	73⅞	76
Mich. Central	96¾	96
Mich. Southern	60⅜	61⅛
Mich Guarant'd	105	105½
Illinois Central	92¾	93
Pittsburgh	70⅜	71½
Galena	93¼	93⅞
Rock Island	92⅞	93⅜
7-30 Tr. Notes	103	103⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110⅜	Broadway	140
Manhattan	131	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	101
Union	106	Bank of North America	100
America	111	Hanover	85
North River	90	Metropolitan	102
Greenwich	170	People's	90
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Market	90
National	92	Nassau	102
Merchants' Exchange	85	Corn Exchange	98⅜
Leather Manufacturers	135	Continental	85
Seventh Ward	123	Commonwealth	80¾
Commerce	92⅜	Atlantic	65

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady and bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	68
Erie firsts, '68	121	Lack. & W. Bds.	117
Erie thirds, '83	120⅜	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Erie fifths, '80	107	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90⅜
Hud. thirds, '75	111	Mil. & P. Dut. Ch. firsts	109
Hud. conv., '67	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext	115
Mich. C. n. f. & p. c., '82	129	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110¾
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102	New-Jersey C. seconds	115
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	124	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105¾
St. L., Alt. & T. H. firsts	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	107
Chi. & N. W. Appl. ex	90	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83

The recent advance and present firmness of the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Company are to be ascribed, we presume, to the project of a consolidation of the entire Lake Shore Railway interest from Buffalo to Toledo, on the basis of $20,000,000 of Capital and Funded Debt on 280 miles of Road. Three distinct Corporations are embraced in this line, which line is the trunk route East and West, connecting the Western termini on the Lake, of the Erie Railway and New-York Central at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Eastern termini of the Michigan Southern, and Toledo and Wabash at Toledo. These Corporations are the Buffalo and State Line Road, from Buffalo to Erie, Pennsylvania; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, from Erie to Cleaveland and Ohio, and the Cleveland and Toledo, from Cleveland to Toledo. The Shares of the State Line pay from 10 to 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and the Shares of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 16 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Toledo is earning at the rate of 6@7 ₱ cent. on the Stock, after paying interest on the Funded Debt, which is a debt larger than either of the other Corporations. The consolidation suggested, if carried out, will probably be on the principle adopted in 1853, in consolidating the original links of the New-York Central line, to wit: the relative net productiveness or dividends heretofore ascertained on the respective roads. The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula capital of $3,000,000, paying net cash 16 ₱ cent. per annum, and with a small incumbrance of Funded Debt, to be valued at 200 ₱ cent., (market price, 180@185:) the Buffalo and State Line, $2,000,000, at 180 ₱ cent., (market price, 170@175;) the Toledo, $3,400,000, at par, (market price, 93@95.) This would give a Share Capital of about *thirteen millions*, to wit

State Line	$3,600,000
Ashtabula	6,000,000
Toledo	3,400,000
Total	$13,000,000
Funded Debt of all, less than	7,000,000
Total Basis of Consolidated Line	$20,000,000

The advantage would be to place the entire route under one general management, and with a common interest, and equipment made fully equal to the accommodation of the immense Eastern and Western business now pressing on these roads, in their separate relations to the New-York and Western lines with which they connect on the Lake. The Funded Debt of the three corporations, stated above as less than $7,000,000, is really about as follows:

State Line Funded Debt	$1,049,000
Ashtabula Funded Debt	1,628,000
Toledo Funded Debt	3,800,000
Total	$6,477,000

A sale of 200,000 pounds of Domestic Wool was made a few days since in a single line, by Mr. AARON ERRICKSON, of Rochester, to the Manchester Print Works of New-Hampshire, at 87½ cents per pound, equal to $175,000. The wool was from Ohio and Western Virginia.

MANHATTAN LIFE COMPANY—JAN. 1, 1863.

Assets from previous year to Jan. 1, 1862		$1,120,612
Business of 1862	$539,567	
Losses, expenses, dividends, &c.	309,712—	229,855
Assets 1st January, 1863		$1,350,467

On which an allotment Dividend is declared of 30 ₱ cent. on all Life, Joint Life and Endowment Policies, on which two or more annual premiums had been paid. These allotments bear 6 ₱ cent. interest.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY—FEB. 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000
Deposits in Trust	5,550,986
Other Trusts, accrued interest, &c	229,379
Total	$6,780,365
In loans on personal securities	$4,017,153
Bills payable	1,116,009
Bonds and mortgages	966,437
United States, and State and Railroad Stocks	742,674
Cash balances	178,721
Other items, less $30,000 to cover losses	26,643—$7,047,637
Surplus profits Jan. 1, 1863	$267,272
Ascertained profits in January, 1863	19,537
Surplus profits Feb. 1, 1863	$286,809

February half-yearly dividend 5 ₱ cent. $50,000

Government taxes	1,881—	51,881
Leaving undivided 23⅛ ₱ cent., or		$234,928

The figures of the forthcoming annual report of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Company will show as follows:

Gross earnings of 1862	$1,163,734
At an expense of	748,994
Net result	$414,740

The gross business is $10,327 less than in 1861, and the net result $19,874 less. The last is owing to the increased State tax from 1 up to 3 ₱ cent., and the National tax, about $3,000. The repairs and renewal of track and equipment were also made more thorough.

The balance of Income account, Jan. 1, 1862	$298,874
Net earnings of 1862	414,740
Gain on interest and exchange accounts	5,624
Total	$713,238

Applied as follows:

Dividend No. 1 on 1st and 2d Preferred Stock, January, 1862	$156,264	
Purchases of Stock and Bonds under section 7	62,922	
Interest on mortgage debt, 1862	172,900	
Prairie du Chien Elevator	53,289	
Track to same	14,564	
Gravel Pit	1,922	
Liens Mil. & Miss. R. Co. paid off	28,220	
First installment Sinking Fund	13,000—$502,181	
This leaves		$211,057

applicable to dividend No. 2 on both preferred classes of Stock, and $17,000 for taxes, 1863, due in February, and $10,000 to grade around the Elevator. Of Bonds there were outstanding, 1st January, 1863, $2,454,000. Original issue $2,556,000. We understand $10,000 Bonds were converted into first preference Stock within the time prescribed leaving now only $2,444,000 bonded debt. The interest of 1862 was larger than in 1861, as $346,000 only drew one-half year interest 1861, and in October, 1862, the first sinking fund installment, $13,000, fell due; only in 1863 will the full amount of interest and sinking fund commence, making for 1863 a further increase of $18,580 over interest and sinking fund of 1862; $33,500 of bonds will be designated for payment in April.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the second week of February:

	1863.	1863.
Passengers	$5,235 25	$2,743 58
Freight	19,005 59	9,239 84
Total	$24,240 84	$11,983 42
Increase		12,257 42

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the second week in February:

	1862.	1863.
Freight	$22,145 46	$23,237 41
Passengers	4,345 20	6,741 23
Mails, &c	1,250 00	1,100 00
Total	$27,740 66	$31,078 74

The following is the financial statement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for February, 1863:

Cash on hand, loans and investments		$1,869,789
75,017 tons of coal on hand and in transitu, on which there has been paid		591,467
Nine steamers, valued at		1,033,861
Payment's made on two steamers building		490,731
Real estate		186,500
Machinery at Benecia		50,000
Store-ships, iron boats and scows		67,117
Stocks N. A. Steamship Company 4—9 steamers Atlantic and Baltic		155,555
Outfits and supplies in the hands of agents and in transitu		245,864
Agents and pursers account unsettled		19,728
Total		$4,710,685
Capital stock		$4,000,000
Unsettled account		129,793
Profit and loss, surplus Nov. 12, 1862	$155,085	
Net earnings for the quarter ending Jan 31, 1863	425,805—	580,891
Total		$4,710,685

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, for the week ending Feb. 19, were $2,021,897, against $1,501,917 same week last year, and $2,340,417, the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN	Pkgs.	Value
Mf of Wool	1,713	$642,165		476	$158,074		224	$90,063
Mf. of Cot'n	1,019	230,745		229	61,397		123	41,221
Mf. of Silk	810	463,515		223	114,135		84	79,115
Mf of Flax	763	177,199		96	28,096		282	41,841
Miscellan's	550	99,894		1,005	12,174		3,779	26,314
Total	4,876	$1,613,018		2,006	$408,879		4,472	$278,554
		408,879						1,613,018
Total entered		$2,021,897	Total marketed					$1,891,572

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 19.

BY A. J. BLERCKER, SON & CO.

2 lots on 84th-st., w. s., bet. 4th and 5th avs., each	$1,650
4 lots on 2d-av., w. s., bet. 55th and 56th sts	7 410
1 gore lot, 75th-st., w. s., bet. 1st and 2d avs	435
1 lot, s. s., cor. 2d-av. and 107th-st.	780
1 lot on 2d-av., adjoining	630
2 lots on 2d-av., adjoining, each	625

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 71 bbls. Ashes, 9,728 bbls. Flour, 253 bbls. and 1,609 bags Corn Meal, 2,158 bushels Wheat, 3,210 bushels Corn, 970 bushels Rye, 282 bushels Barley, 11,122 bushels Oats, 905 bushels Malt, 9,306 pkgs. Provisions, and 237 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 55 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in fair request at 44c.@45c. ₱ lb. White has been selling at 75c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been less sought after, and prices have been less buoyant.

CHEMICALS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been inactive but firm.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in more demand and has advanced to 35c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at irregular prices. Middlings, 99c. @ 90c. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese have been in request at 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales 5,000 boxes No. 1 Canton, on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have declined 10c. ₱ bbl., in view of the reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 @ $7 30; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western ..... $7 00 @$7 30
Extra State ..... 7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. ..... 7 60 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds ..... 7 90 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands ..... 8 05 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee ..... 8 05 @ 9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri ..... 8 00 @10 50

Southern Flour is in less demand, at former rates: sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 85@$8 30 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, at drooping prices: sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $7 60@$9 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately active, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A good inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 35@$4 40 and Bunch do., at $4 15@$4 20 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, while the principal holders have been unwilling to make any important concessions. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95; Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 80, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 68@$1 76; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 70@$1 74; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 71; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 60, and Amber State and Jersey at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at easier rates. Sales since our last, 92,000 bushels, at 96c.@97c., for shipping Mixed Western; 93c.@95c. for Eastern do.; 83c. @94c. for Unsound, and 98c.@$1 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,700 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 76c.@77¼c.; Western, at 75c.@78c.; State, at 76¼c.@77½c., ₱ bushel. Barley is more active, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Feb. 16, 1863.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	16,207	3,439
Wheat, bushels	115,237	260
Corn, bushels	358,137	3,060
Oats, bushels	124,135	2,811
Rye, bushels	32,866	—
Barley, bushels	10,084	—

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Feb. 16.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	94,451	158,236	167,043
Wheat, bushels	562,756	1,062,785	821,789
Corn, bushels	1,073,512	724,656	1,110,320
Oats, bushels	383,560	95,292	61,145
Rye, bushels	85,924	95,929	55,528
Barley, bushels	53,128	85,606	71,143

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, Jan. 1 to Feb. 16:

	1863.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	24,705	163,036
Wheat, bushels	18,144	23,848
Corn, bushels	14,692	18,279
Oats, bushels	64,414	12,482
Rye, bushels	328	760
Barley, bushels	10,238	16,986

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately inquired for, at 24c.@25c., and 16c., respectively.

HEMP—Manila has been sold to the extent of 1,800 bales, here and in Boston, at 12½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in more demand at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LEAD—Pig has been in better request and prices have advanced to $9 50@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales 318 bbls. New-Orleans, at 43c. @56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Limited transactions have been reported in the principal kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 55@$3 60 ₱ gallon. Common Resin at $18@$20 ₱ 280 lbs.; and all kinds of Tar at $9@$11 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The principal kinds, have been in fair request, and prices have been well supported, including crude Whale at 93c.@95c.; crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; bleached Winter Whale at $1 05; unbleached Winter Sperm at $2 05; Linseed at $1 60@$1 62; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@98c.; Petroleum at 37½c.@42½c. for refined, and 21c.@22c. for crude: Olive, $1 65@$1 70 ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 400 tons City, at $50@$55 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have exhibited less firmness. Sales, 2,100 bbls. at $14 75@$15 for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50 @$13 75 for old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, at 7¾c.@ 10c. ₱ lb.; sales, 5,300 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 3,800 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is quite active to-day; sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@ $12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@ $16 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Butter is in rather less demand, at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@25c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, at full prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been more freely purchased, mainly at 15½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Has been selling slowly, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made since our last of 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 90c.; 10,000 mats Cassia, on private terms; and 3,500 bags Pepper, at 27c.@29c., generally closing at the latter rate, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 940 hhds., privately and by auction, including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@12¼c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@11c., also, 810 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf is quite active at full prices; sales 482 hhds. Kentucky at 16c.@29c.; 114 cases Seed Leaf at 20c.@33c.

TEAS—Have been less freely dealt in, but prices have been very firm.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits at 48¾c.@49c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 187,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 1,250 bbls., at 55c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

WOOL—The Cleveland *Wool Grower*, Feb. 18, says: "A few clips have been brought into market during the past week, and changed hands at advanced prices from the previous week, 65 to 70 cents being the margin prices; 75 cents has been offered for clean Fleece Wool, but owners prefer to hold rather than to sell at so low a price. Our market is nearly bare of Pulled Wool, and now commands full prices—81 cents being asked for Rorrars' Pulled, which is as good a brand as can be found in any market, always being in a very excellent condition. Mixed Country Pulled would probably command 65 to 70 cents. It is interesting to witness the excitement which is being created in this city, and through the West, in reference to the incoming clip. From present indications, it is safe to conclude that three-fourths of the wool now on the sheep's backs will be sold before the 1st of March. Very large quantities have been contracted at 60 cents. A very responsible man in this county states to us that he had refused 80 cents for his next clip, and the samples shown weighed last year from 7 to 18 lbs. ₱ head. Yet this man wisely refused to contract. Wools in this State, or in the West, are freely contracted for at 50 cents, thus ranging from 50 to 80 cents for the next clip."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—1,800 bbls. Flour were taken at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 6d.@7½d. ₱ bushel, and 4,500 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@22s. 6d., and 175 tons Fustic at 20s. ₱ ton. For London—250 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@ 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 25s.@30s., and 3,000 gallons Oil at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Feb. 21	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 28	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Borussia* and *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Port Royal	Fah Kee	Feb. 21
New-Orleans	George Washington	Feb. 26.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 3 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—BLUE DEVILS.

WALLACK'S—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—MASKS AND FACES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. Three Dramatic Performances—Two in the Afternoon and one in the Evening.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, German Opera—DER FREISCHUTZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Concert Saloon—PERIL EN LA DEMEURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon Performance)—CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES—LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS—GRAND FAIRY MARCH.

☞ THE TIMES IN PITTSBURGH, PENN.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in all parts of the city by JOHN W. PITTOCK.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Intelligence from Vicksburgh states that the sickness in Gen. GRANT'S army is on the increase. This is undoubtedly owing to the overflow of the river, which has flooded a large portion of the country. A barge containing seven thousand bushels of coal for the ram *Queen of the West* and the Monitor *Indianola*, ran the blockade on Saturday night without accident. The *Queen of the West* has gone on an expedition up the Red River.

Dispatches from Cincinnati, dated Feb. 17, state that on the 15th and 16th, the advance of ROSECRANS' and BRAGG'S armies had heavy skirmishing. A general engagement is threatened at any hour. The lines are drawing closer and closer, and, when the battle takes place, it promises to be a fierce, desperate and bloody contest.

Among other items of interest copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, is a report that the pirate *Florida* has sunk the Banks' transport *Annie Bonsall*, loaded with troops for New-Orleans. It is hardly probable that such an occurrence could have taken place without the knowledge of it having reached us before this time.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 12th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *George B. McClellan*, which left there on the 10th, and *George Cromwell*. The news is without special importance, though interesting. It was regretted that discontent had arisen among some of the officers of Gen. BANKS' command at Baton Rouge, connected with the negro regiments. There was a rumor that the rebels at Mobile had made a raid upon our blockaders similar to the one at Galveston, but it was not sufficiently definite to be worthy of confidence. At Galveston, the *Brooklyn* and the *Sciota* were blockading. It was reported that the *Brooklyn* was aground in eleven feet of water. The New-Orleans *Delta* had been suppressed by Gen. BANKS, for some reason unknown to the public, but had been allowed to commence its issues again under different editorial charge.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent has obtained information that the Union prisoners held by Gov. LETCHER as hostages for bushwhackers and others seized by us, will be given up to the Confederate authorities, and regularly exchanged. The Governor is opposed in his scheme of retaliation by the Virginia Legislature, who will compel him to take the course indicated. He has also learned that among the officers to be exchanged, at once, are about thirty captured at Fredericksburgh, after the date of JEFF. DAVIS' retaliation proclamation—thus proving that his avowed intention to hand over captured officers to the Governors of States has been abandoned.

We have news from Nassau, N. P., to the 16th inst., by the arrival of the steamer *British Queen* last evening. The *Guardian* announces that the pirate *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 27th ult., and obtaining harbor for one day, sailed again on the 28th. There was unusual activity among the blockade runners, as will be seen by the list of arrivals and clearances which we publish elsewhere. Several steamers and schooners had arrived from blockaded ports, with cotton, within a few days—among them the steamer *Calypso*, from Charleston, which announced the "raising of the blockade" of that port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the frauds in the New-York Customhouse. The joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, etc., was passed. A bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take steps preparatory to an admission into the Union was reported from the Committee on Territories; also, a similar bill regarding Colorado. The Post Route bill, providing for a bridge across the Ohio River, was reported from the Post-office Committee. The bill to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, and to increase the compensation of the Treasurer, was passed. The bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Arizona was passed. The bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia was then debated until 4½ o'clock, when the Senate took a recess. During the evening session a bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, authorizing the organization of a Pioneer brigade. The matter of the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners was then considered.

In the House, after the adoption of a resolution regarding the pay of Ohio Volunteers, the National Currency bill was considered, and passed to a third reading by a vote of 83 to 67, after a motion to table it had been defeated. The reading of the bill occupied an hour, when it was passed, 78 to 64, in the precise form in which it passed the Senate. The Senate Post-office Reform bill was considered during the evening session.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news from Mexico this morning, received by way of Havana, gives rather a bad exhibit of the condition of the French invading forces. They have met with several reverses recently, and sickness is very prevalent among them. The French evacuated Tampico on the 13th ult., after having committed various excesses, but halted in their transports on the bar. The Mexican forces, under Gen. GARZA, soon afterward entered the city, and on the 21st and 22d attacked the French and drove them away. The French war steamer *Lance* got aground and was fired, and they were forced to abandon a schooner loaded with munitions of war, a bark full of provisions, and another vessel half full of coal. They had also been driven out of the town of Tlacotalpan, fifty miles southeast of Vera Cruz, and forced to take refuge on board a war steamer, leaving several killed and wounded, besides arms, horses and provisions. On the 27th a mule train, loaded with provisions for the French army, was attacked and captured, seven leagues from Orizaba. Another train of three hundred mules had also been captured, and still another of five hundred. On the 30th 1,200 French, escorting a train of wagons, were attacked and defeated at a place called El Organo, with twenty-six killed and thirty or forty wounded. The Mexicans captured several of the wagons, twelve mules, and arms and knapsacks. Several other Mexican successes are mentioned in our advices. The French had established three hospitals—one at Perote and two at Quecholac—2,000 sick soldiers being already in the latter. Several atrocities on the part of the French are mentioned, one of which is the shooting of a Mexican named BERNARDI, taken prisoner while bearing a flag of truce, and escorting the American Consul and Secretary of Legation from the Capital to the French lines at Perote.

Advices from Havana are to the afternoon of the 15th inst., by the steamer *Eagle*, which arrived yesterday. She brought MAX MARETZEK'S Italian Opera troupe. Several rebel vessels have recently arrived at Havana, having run the blockade with cotton—among them the steamer *Antonica*, after having left her cargo at Nassau.

EDWARD FALCONER, the notorious street preacher, has brought another suit against the Police authorities, for an alleged unwarranted arrest in the City Hall Park. The case is now on trial before Justice MONELL, at Trial Term of the Superior Court. A former case recently terminated in a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

The market for Gold Coin yesterday closed about the same as on Thursday night. Stocks were generally better, reacting from the depression of the day before. Gold, 162½; Exchange, 179½; Erie shares, 77½ ₱ cent.

A less extensive business was reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, at reduced prices. An active inquiry prevailed for Provisions; Lard was a shade cheaper. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Wool, Metals, Tallow, Spices, Tobacco, Fruit, and Fire Crackers, were in lively demand. Hay, Hops, Manila Hemp, Leather, Hides, Oils, Fish, Salt, Saltpetre, and Foreign Liquors, were in good request. The Dry Goods trade of the week has been more active, especially in the line of Spring styles of dress goods, both domestic and foreign, and prices have generally favored sellers. The auction sales have been more numerous, but not very attractive. A moderate amount of foreign dry goods has been entered at the port, and thrown on the market, during the week.

The New Hartford Convention—The Issue Fairly Presented.

The Connecticut Democracy have entitled themselves to the thanks of all loyal men for making so clean an issue in their late Convention. In their resolution that "the time has arrived when all the true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the *monstrous fallacy* that the Union can be restored by the armed hand," and in their nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR for Governor, who has unqualifiedly opposed the war from the start, the *essential* party distinction is fairly recognized. The line is drawn just where alone it consistently can be so as to make but two sides, one for *unconditional* peace men, and the other for *unconditional* war men. We like this. It is veracious; it is earnest; it is what these momentous days demand.

The country has had quite enough of half-and-half loyalty—quite enough of the blinking, shuffling, glozing, paltering creatures that are eternally letting "I dare not wait upon I would." It is not in human nature to help scorning such craven vileness. Our fathers detested the Cow-boys even more than they did the Tories. DANTE showed true philosophy in making Satan himself less hateful than the "accursed tribe," who neither openly revolted, nor rallied at their Creator's call—"*but for themselves were only.*" As the war progressed, it was inevitable that the people should come to understand and despise such characters. There is soon to be an end of them in our political scenes. They have played their part, and must now give place to men of out-and-out conviction and purpose. The Connecticut Democrats are entitled to the credit of leading the way, and first taking square position on the side of the rebels. Henceforth, to the end of the war, every movement away from the Administration will be to that line, and no other.

We say, on the side of the rebels. From the outset the cessation of the war has been all the rebels asked for. JEFF. DAVIS took the earliest opportunity to proclaim to the world that all that the Confederates wanted was "to be let alone." His war is purely defensive. He would not force the North into a political connection with the Confederacy even if he could; for he perfectly understands that any such connection, so long as the North retains its great superiority in numbers, would be at the cost of the very object for which the Confederacy was founded on its peculiar "corner-stone." To give JEFF. DAVIS peace is simply to recognize and ratify secession. And not only the present secession, but all future secession; for it is with perfect consistency that these Hartford peace men characterize the United States as nothing more than "a confederacy of States co-equal in sovereignty and political power," and impugn the right of coercion as "a monstrous fallacy." They know full well that the question really in issue is, whether the National Government does or does not possess genuine authority—that is to say, authority *that can be enforced*. They boldly affirm that it does not. The door which JEFF. DAVIS has opened to disorganization and anarchy, they are for keeping open. So far as depends upon them, no "armed hand" shall close it either now or at any time hereafter.

We have styled this gathering of the Connecticut malcontents a "new Hartford Convention;" but we doubt, after all, the appropriateness of the name. The Convention of 1814 was but the very mildest sort of a prototype. The boldest words of the original were only the gentlest words of this. The most salient and objectionable resolution adopted at the Federal gathering was one recommending the States to adopt measures "to protect their citizens from the operation of all acts of Congress which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States." The present Democratic Convention has passed a resolution to the same effect, but in far stronger language—that the militia bill just passed the Senate "is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and *the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist* the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments." The former Convention passed another resolution respecting the authority of State Governors over the State militia, carrying the same idea as that of the latter Convention, which declares that "the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her chief Executive Officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State." But further than this the old Hartford Convention did not go, either in measures or in doctrine. All of their remaining resolutions were confined to proposing amendments to the Constitution, which proceeding was of course perfectly constitutional and legitimate. But the new Hartford Convention says nothing about amendments to the Constitution. It spurns all such old-fashioned modes of curbing the national authority; and declares outright that there is not, and never was, any such thing as national authority. It, in emphatic terms, proclaims the no-coercion principle, which was not even so much as whispered in 1814. When ROBERT Y. HAYNE, in the great Senate debate of 1830, cited the Hartford Convention as affording a good precedent for the contemplated nullification action of South Carolina, DANIEL WEBSTER replied that he had nothing to do with the Hartford Convention, but that the proceedings of that body were no precedent. "They will not answer the purpose—they are quite too tame. The latitude in which they originated was too cold. Other Conventions, of more recent existence, have gone a whole bar's length beyond it. The learned doctors of Colleton and Abbeville have pushed their commentaries on the Hartford collect so far that the original text-writers are *thrown entirely into the shade*." It is just so with this Hartford Convention of 1863. It completely eclipses its predecessor. The Connecticut latitude is no longer too high. The South Carolina doctrine rides full-orbed there now, and the old Convention "pales its ineffectual fires."

Well, we are glad. All the world will now know precisely what this opposition to the Administration means. The heart of the matter is at last reached. Opposition means peace, and peace means disunion. All of the clamor on minor points which has hitherto been kept up to distract and mislead the people is now merged in the great grievance that war against rebels is allowed to go on at all. It is a good thing that the people are at length enabled to meet this complaint understandingly, and to deal with it on its naked merits. These are no times for illusions of any sort. The public mind should distinctly apprehend the *essential* points, and as distinctly pronounce upon them. If it is against the rebellion, it should repel all faction as calculated to aid it, and devote itself with an absolute singleness of purpose to the maintenance of the war, and its more effectual prosecution if possible. If it is for the rebellion, it should frankly assent to it, and accept without a murmur, all the ignominious and ruinous consequences. We have no fears what the decision will be, when the gist of the case is thus presented. The people of Connecticut and the people of every other Northern State will answer, in a manner not to be mistaken, that the Republic shall be preserved, and its authority vindicated. You can never get them to lower that proud old flag to traitors—*never, never*.

The Drift of English Sentiment on the American War.

There appears to be no reason to question the vigor and completeness of the reaction which is taking place in English opinion upon the subject of the American war. The late meeting at Exeter Hall surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm anything that has been witnessed since the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League. A subsequent one at Bradford, the heart of the great West Riding of Yorkshire, was almost as large and fully as excited, and was crowded in imposing force by the brawny and hard-headed race, who marched into Wakefield in a gigantic column to vote for "MORPETH and Free Trade," at the famous election of 1845. Even in Liverpool, the Confederate prophet, SPENCE, has been shouted down when he attempted once more to make the Apostle Paul and Onesimus do duty for the slaveholders. And, by all accounts, the flame is spreading. The *Spectator*, which is by no means disposed to take a sanguine view of our affairs, predicts that in three months more the friends of the North will have made a clean sweep of the island, and elicited from the middle and lower classes a shout of encouragement for what it calls "the narrow-minded but indomitable race," which is struggling through many failures and many blunders "toward the ultimate magnificent result."

The causes of this change are not hard to find out. Foremost amongst them undoubtedly stands the Emancipation Proclamation. Whatever doubts there may be as to its results at home, there can be none that it has done what nothing else would or could have done, in ranging the British people on our side. What has won for the South the sympathy of the upper classes during this struggle has undoubtedly been the fixed belief which prevails among them, and which we shall not succeed in shaking, even if we desired to do so, that aristocracy and democracy were struggling for the mastery in every collision between the opposing forces. But what has kept the masses of the people silent or hostile toward us has been doubts of our sincerity in our expressions of hostility to Slavery. All the efforts of the Secessionists in England, ever since the war began, have been devoted, in their books, pamphlets, speeches and lectures to convincing the public that Slavery had nothing to do either with the origin of the war or its continuance, and that our success would insure not its destruction but its reëstablishment with stronger guarantees than ever. The veracious and perspicacious SPENCE went so far as to say that the first clause of our first treaty with the Confederacy would be a provision for the return of fugitive slaves of extreme stringency.

Another thing which has been used with great effect in creating doubts in the English mind as to the sincerity of our hostility to Slavery, is the undeniable dislike of the negroes which prevails with greater or less intensity in all the Free States. The only evidence of perception of the cause of this feeling, or of its value as a political indication that we have seen, is in a recent letter by Mr. MAURICE, the celebrated preacher, to the *Spectator*, in which he questions whether Englishmen would, if brought into close contact with the negroes, behave much better. We greatly fear they would not. The cause of this contemptuous animosity to the blacks, is undoubtedly that pride of race which is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons above any other breed, and which, in the "Latin race," is almost unknown. Every traveler and philosopher who has discussed their peculiarities, has remarked it. The English have, we believe, a larger share of it than ourselves, and in spite of their strong sense of justice, it shows itself in precisely the same way whenever they are brought in contact with an inferior race.

It has never been the Englishmen who dwell side by side with a people whom they look down upon, who have been disposed to accord them either social or political equality, but the English at home, who discuss their claims calmly in the light of reason and humanity. It was the English Protestants in Ireland who passed the penal laws, but it was the English in England who carried the Emancipation act. Their Irish brethren would have died sooner than admit the Papish Celts to a chance of the chief seats in the synagogue. And it was certainly not the West India planters who abolished Slavery, but Englishmen at home in England, whose sense of right was not clouded either by danger to their property or by constant familiarity with the many shortcomings of the colored world. It is notoriously public opinion in England which restrains the English in India from excesses toward the Hindoo "niggers" which would delight the heart of an Illinois "Copperhead." And, lastly, let us add that the feelings of the English middle and working classes toward the "low Irish," who inhabit their towns and villages, partake very strongly of that contempt, bred partly by a feeling of superiority of race, and partly by a love of cleanliness, order and decency, which marks the intercourse of our white population with the negroes.

There is a disposition among some of our cotemporaries to underrate the importance of this agitation in our favor, because it is not led by any of the great names of the aristocracy. But a very slight acquaintance with English political history during the last sixty years would, one would think, have sufficed to prevent any error on this point. Not a single great movement of the present century was either inaugurated or smiled upon at the outset by the leaders of the upper classes. The Abolitionist movement was set on foot by obscurities, was violently opposed and sneered at by the world of fashion, was carried on to a triumphant conclusion by the Dissenters and working classes. The Electoral Reform movement was opposed at the outset by the entire body of the aristocracy, with a few Whig exceptions, and was forced through the House of Lords by the threat of the Birmingham traders and artisans to march on London. And the greatest movement of all—the Anti-Corn Law agitation—was set on foot by two obscure manufacturers, BRIGHT and COBDEN, enjoyed the fierce hostility of the *Times* down to the very year of its final triumph; was carried on by the very same classes—Dissenters and farmers and mechanics—who are now bidding us God speed, and by just such meetings as those which are now greeting our victories with shouts of acclamation. These men can exercise precisely the same influence on the foreign policy of the Government that they have always exercised on its home policy. As long as they are with us, we have nothing to fear from any concerted scheme either of recognition or intervention. To have them on our side, and the civilized world with them, we have but to fight on courageously, and to retract nothing, change nothing, and repent us of nothing.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.—Our New-Orleans correspondent confirms the rumors which have been current as to difficulties between the white and black regiments at Ship Island and Baton Rouge, in the Department of the Gulf. We see no reason why this state of things should be allowed to spring up. White and black troops should not be brigaded together or stationed together. The Emancipation Proclamation specified the use to which black troops should be primarily put, when raised, as "garrisoning forts and positions;" and there are forts enough now in our hands in the Gulf Department to furnish duty for ten times the number of black troops we have there. As we advance up the river, too, there will be a continual demand for post garrisons. When the sickly weather comes on, in the Gulf and on the river, our white soldiers will be glad enough to have this work taken off their hands by the acclimated negroes; and there will be no quarreling for precedence in the duty.

We think it would be far better to employ in this kind of service the few negro troops we have, and not put them to active field duty at present. We need not doubt that Col. HIGINSON'S black battalion exhibited all the "fiery energy" which he claimed for them; but the greater part of the black men of the South will require a great deal of discipline and training before their fiery energy can be relied on in the field of battle. The historical antecedents of the negro in this country are of anything but the fiery or energetic style. Time may bring forth traits of character that have been dormant for generations, but it will require *time* to bring them forth. Garrison duty, with occasional skirmishes, will furnish an excellent means of training, to begin with.

At all events, there must on no account be occasion furnished for collisions between our white and black soldiers in that Department, where, of all others, the latter are most likely to be of permanent and almost indispensable service.

Affairs in Mexico.

We publish this morning copious advices from Mexico, received *via* Havana. The dates are to the 27th ult. from the City of Mexico, and to the 1st inst. from Vera Cruz.

It does not appear that any very startling event has occurred in the neighboring Republic since our last advices, but the news generally is of considerable importance and interest.

In the first place, the French forces appear to have made no advance, nor, in fact, have they gained anything. It would rather appear that by sickness, desertions, loss of supplies, unsuccessful expeditions and disastrous skirmishes, the French army is steadily and somewhat rapidly melting away. The Mexicans, on the other hand, are represented as united, confident and determined. They have a fine army of 40,000 men in and around Puebla, which is very strongly fortified and defended by 185 guns of heavy calibre. It is now positively known that the French have evacuated Tampico, Tlacotalpan, Jalapa and several other places they have held, for the purpose, it would appear, of concentrating their forces at San Agustin del Palmar, or other point this side of Puebla, preparatory to an advance and assault on that city. The indications that Gen. FORAY intends to make this move are not very decided. It is evident that the French commander thoroughly distrusts his ability to take the city of Puebla, and carry out the programme of Emperor NAPOLEON, and yet if Gen. FORAY would accomplish anything against the Mexicans, he must advance at once. Every day's delay but detracts from his strength. If he advances at once and attacks the city of Puebla, it will be the greatest and most important battle of modern times in Mexico, as there will be between sixty and seventy thousand of the belligerents engaged. This is the interesting point at which matters now stand.

The course of the French in Mexico appears to be signalized by acts decidedly atrocious, and in no way sanctioned by modern warfare. The bombardment of Acapulco was of this character, also, the wanton devastation of the neighborhood of Tampico. Numbers of Mexican prisoners have been shot, or rather assassinated. Several Spaniards have been seized and imprisoned, one has been condemned to hard labor for twenty years on the Island of Martinique.

The execution of FLORIAN BERNARDI appears to have been an act of excessive atrocity. The Mexican officer was escorting WM. H. CORWIN, Secretary of our Legation in Mexico, and two of our Consuls in that country, from Napolucan to the French lines, *en route* for Vera Cruz. Although the Mexican officer bore a flag of truce, he, with several of his soldiers, was taken prisoner and shot. Leaving the inhumanity of the affair entirely out of the question, the act was of that evidently intentional discourtesy and insult to the Government of the United States which should not be suffered to pass unnoticed.

The French in Mexico, on the whole, are not making a record calculated to add to their national glory or to the lustre of their military escutcheon.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—As the anniversary of the birthday of the *Pater Patriæ* occurs to-morrow, various public bodies have determined to keep the holiday on Monday. In reverence for his memory, the Common Council will have a dinner; the Republican Central Committee a supper; the Light Guard a ball; the United Americans a sermon; the militia regiments will parade, and various other organizations will display their patriotism in other ways. The Produce Exchange yesterday resolved, by a unanimous vote, to close doors and stop operations on that day, and a like action will probably be taken by other commercial bodies to-day.

We are glad to see this movement, and we wish that Monday might be made a general holiday by the stores and business men. WASHINGTON'S birth-day is one of the old-time American commemorations, and there is more reason now than ever why it should be generally celebrated. The counsels of sublime wisdom which he left as a legacy to his countrymen, are apt to be neglected in revolutionary times like these. The doctrines of fraternity, unity and constitutional freedom which he taught, and of which he stands the noblest representative, are apt to be swept out of the people's mind in the whirl of excitement, and consumed in the blaze of passion. There is not only defiant treason to them in the South and conscious complicity with that treason in the North; but even those who are loyal to his memory and his principles are tempted to lay them aside under the plea of altered circumstances and public necessity. It is meet that we should all occasionally refresh ourselves at the old fountain, and revert to those primordial truths which can alone sustain, and from which sprang, our nation's glory.

ENABLING ACTS.—We notice that three bills were before the Senate yesterday to enable three of the Territories of the far West, (Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado,) to take steps preparatory to their admission into the Union as States. The population of the two first named Territories is very small. Nebraska, by last census, had a population of 28,000, and has grown but very little since then. Nevada had then less than 7,000 inhabitants, but now claims to have thrice that number. Colorado was then reported at 34,000, and has now probably between forty and fifty thousand. We do not believe in the propriety of creating States out of Territories which have so few inhabitants. The bills should provide that they shall attain a respectable population before they are entitled to take rank in the Senate with New-York. One hundred thousand souls would certainly be small enough for a minimum limit.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—We publish in another column the memorial of the Publishers of Books, Newspapers, &c., in this City, for a reduction or repeal of the duty on imported paper. It is a clear and strong statement of the reasons why this request should be granted. It was drawn up by a prominent book publisher, who is largely interested in the publication of school books, and who is thus able, from his personal experience, to submit very cogent and conclusive reasons for the repeal or reduction of the paper duty.

There is but one reason ever assigned for retaining the duty,—and that is, the necessity of protecting our own manufacturers. There is a disinclination to meddle with the tariff lest the principle of protection should be endangered. But the makers of *paper* are not the only manufacturers interested in this question. The makers of *books*, *newspapers*, &c., outnumber them ten to one, and are just as truly American manufacturers as they are. Why are they not equally entitled to protection? Paper makers are allowed to import rags, their raw material, free of duty. Why should bookmakers be required to pay 35 per cent. on paper, which is *their* raw material? The discrimination is without the slightest basis in justice or common sense. The principle of protection, if sound in itself, ought to cover both classes of manufacturers, and not be so used as to sacrifice the larger class to the smaller.

So far as revenue is concerned, as we have repeatedly shown, the argument is wholly and conclusively in favor of the reduction. The present duty is purely prohibitory. It has never yielded a single dollar to the revenue—so far as printing paper is concerned. The letter of Secretary CHASE is conclusive on this point.

The whole question resolves itself into one of *influence*. If the paper-makers are strong enough with Congress to induce them to discard all considerations of revenue, and all principles of justice in applying the principle of protection, and to impose upon the great mass of the community, the children in schools, and the readers of books, periodicals and newspapers, an enormous increase in the price they pay for them, for the sole and exclusive purpose of enabling the paper-makers to *double* and *treble* the price of white paper, and without any corresponding advantage to any class whatever, then the present duty will remain untouched. We shall soon be able to decide whether this will be the case or not.

FROM FATHERLAND.—We are sure we may return thanks on behalf of the army to those thoughtful friends in Germany who have transmitted to this country several large cases filled with lint, bandages, linen and socks for the use of sick soldiers. It was very kind in the good Teutonic women to be so mindful; and many a German soldier, who has done honor to his Fatherland by fighting bravely for liberty in this, will overflow with gratitude to them.

Our war, and the great issues at stake in it, are probably better understood and appreciated in Germany than in any other country of Europe. The vast and steady volume of private correspondence from Germans in this country has penetrated every hamlet and almost every family of Fatherland; and the patriotism and loyalty of the Germans here has been so universal, that their friends could entertain no doubt of their sentiments. In saving Missouri alone to the Union, they rendered a service whose value is incalculable; they gave us what ROBERT J. WALKER truly characterizes as the "pivot of the nation."

MUTINY OF NEWSBOYS.—The newsboys in the army are in a state of insubordination. They are evidently "demoralized." The telegraph advises us that they have refused to do duty, unless Gen. HOOKER rescinds the order restricting their numbers to one to each division. This is quite in keeping with the general course of things in the army, so far as a portion of its officers and men are concerned. We are not at all surprised that the newsboys should have come to the conclusion that *they* had as good a right to command the army as Gen. HOOKER. He ought to get in the habit of submitting his orders for their approval, before issuing them. We shall probably have a strike of the sutlers next, then of the persons employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and we should not be at all surprised to find the example finally infect the Generals of Divisions.

Gen. HOOKER merits the thanks of the country for bringing the sale of newspapers, and the conduct of army correspondents, within some systematic regulations. He is the first of our Generals who has made any serious attempt to remedy the gross abuses which have obtained in these Departments. We hope he will make the reform thorough and effective, and that when he has once laid down a rule, he will insist upon rigid observance of it.

THE BANK BILL.—It will be seen that the National Banking bill passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, by a good majority. It has already passed the Senate, and is now in the President's hands, awaiting his signature. Mr. SPAULDING'S very able speech on the subject helped it greatly. The press of news, this morning, prevents our giving the speech; but, now that the act may be said to be a law, its only value would be as elucidating the provisions of this most important bill.

An Error Corrected.

Two or three of the City journals have have referred to an incident said to have occurred at a masquerade in Dodworth's, on Tuesday night, in terms calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. We have received from a perfectly reliable source a statement of the facts in the case, which, in justice to the parties concerned, should be made public.

The Marquis of Hartington, who is spending

some months in the United States, came to the party with his friend Col. LESLIE, and was seen by the host and many guests on his arrival, when he wore no badge of any kind. During the evening, and while the ladies were still in domino, a lady, then and still unknown to him, came up to him and pinned a secession badge on his coat, asking him to let it remain there. He, looking upon it as an innocent jest, took her arm and walked from the foot of the staircase across one room, when he was met by his friend Col. LESLIE, who, upon seeing the secession badge on his breast, asked him to take it off, which the Marquis at once did, notwithstanding the entreaties of the fair unknown that he should keep it there. She then left him; and while he was walking with another lady, a gentleman, who had seen the badge before on his coat, and supposed it still to be there, pushed up against him, when they exchanged some few words upon the subject. The matter was satisfactorily explained the next morning between the parties interested.

From this statement it is clear that the references made to this occurrence in some of the public prints are entirely incorrect, and have done gross injustice to a stranger, who from his personal character, as well as from his position, is entitled to the hospitable consideration of our people. The Marquis did not wear the objectionable badge on his arrival, and it had been removed at the suggestion of his own friend, before the young American had taken upon himself to correct a supposed insult to the party assembled, which, in any event, it would have been wiser in him to bring to the notice of the host.

Amusements.

THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—A new era has dawned, operatically, upon the people of Brooklyn, and for the first time since the opening of their superb Academy of Music they are permitted to attend a series of operas pure and undefiled, uncut, unshorn and in their original entirety. Under the conscientious conduct of CARL ANSCHUTZ, the German Opera Troupe have given "Fidelio," and the "Magic Flute," with emident success; and on Tuesday last achieved a triumph worthy of record, in FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha," which was rendered with a fidelity unknown to the Italian stage, and with an effect rarely produced by our most celebrated prima donnas. Mad. ROTTER, whose action is not inferior to her acknowledged vocal power, carried the audience by storm, and created an enthusiasm unprecedented in the lyric annals of the Academy.

To-night the same excellent troupe will give "Der Freischutz" to a large and fashionable audience, as they have each of its predecessors. It is to be hoped that Mr. ANSCHUTZ, who should be flattered by his decided success in Brooklyn, will give an extended season at the Academy, and produce one or two comic operas and a repetition of "Martha." A matinée at the Academy, with "Martha" as the attraction, would crowd the house, and as a natural sequence fill the pockets of the laborious and artistic manager.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES FISHER will take his benefit here to-night, when the "Captain of the Watch" and "Masks and Faces" will be played.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—OCTAVE FEUILLET'S comedy, "Peril en la Demeure," will be played here to-night for the first time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss BATEMAN, whose triumphant success in the play of "Leah, the Forsaken" has been the dramatic event of the season, will take her first benefit to-night, closing for the present her extraordinarily prosperous engagement at Niblo's Garden. The youth of the lady, as well as her conspicuous talent as a dramatic artist, entitle her to the heartiest appreciation of the public, and the present is an occasion where it may be displayed with delicacy and propriety.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The troupe of children now at this house will give a matinée to-day, playing the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Among the passengers by the *Eagle*, yesterday, were Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and the leading members of his superb troupe of Italian artists. The season at the Academy of Music will commence on Monday next, the 2d of March, and we venture to predict that it will be a memorable one.

Coughs.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of *a Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the late State Fairs held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.
Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.
25 cents a bottle.

Purge Out the Morbid Humors
OF THE BLOOD,
by a dose or two of
AYER'S PILLS,
and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1,00.
AT TAIT'S
CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Croup, Sore Throats, Cuts, Wounds and Sores of all kinds, is Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Dr. Jas. Sweet—the only original bone-setter—of North Kingston, R. I., certifies that he has used this Liniment in his practice for years, and found it superior to any other. His certificate can be seen at the depot, No. 56 Cortland-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

ANGEVINE—COLEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, after the order of the Society of Friends, FRANK ANGEVINE to BETHIA V., daughter of the late Charles S. Coleman, all of this City.

POWELL—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. West, HARRY S. POWELL and AMANDA M. MOTT, daughter of Jessie Mott, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WELLSTOOD—BARNARD.—In Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. H. Vehslage, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM M. WELLSTOOD, of New-York, and Miss JULIA M., youngest daughter of W. P. Barnard, Esq., of Lowville, N. Y.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, ROBERT DAVIES, son of Robert F. and Anna E. Ballantine, aged 21 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, GERTRUDE MARIA BENNETT, wife of Benjamin Bennett, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday Feb. 22, from her late residence, No. 12 Charlton-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 20, ROBERT M. BLACKWELL, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at St George's Church, Astoria. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* will leave Peck-slip, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, Miss MARY A. BREWER, second daughter of Capt Nicholas R. and Mary A. Brewer, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday next, from the residence of her father, No. 73 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

CRAMPTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, JENNIE LOUISE, daughter of Dr Henry E. and Dora M. Crampton, aged 2 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Miller, No. 2[illegible] 2d-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Feb. 21, without further notice.

DICKINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 18, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of the late Charles Dickinson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, 5th-av., next to the corner of [illegible] st., without further notice.

EVERITT.—In [illegible], N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 19, CORNELIA CREED, [illegible] Rev. B. S. Everitt, aged 1 year, 4 months and [illegible] days.

Her remains were taken to Springfield, L. I., for interment.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, EDITH HUBBARD, only child of David G. and Elizabeth B. Fanning, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of [illegible], Mr. Anthony Lane, No. 262 Hicks st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—On [illegible] morning, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of [illegible], Consul at Trinidad de Cuba, ANN [illegible], after an illness of 5 days, aged 5 years [illegible].

She was the [illegible] F. W. and E. P. Jarvis, of the bark R. [illegible], natives of Surry, Me. During her fatal [illegible] was left on lone in attempting to save [illegible] removed from the ship to the residence [illegible], through his kind and generous [illegible] the best medical aid the island afforded [illegible] the decree had gone forth, and the lovely [illegible] of heart broken parents, was called [illegible] to heaven.

☞ Ellsworth [illegible] please copy.

HENRY.—In [illegible] on Friday evening, Feb. 20, RINALDO E. HENRY.

Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 22, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from his late residence, [illegible] corner of [illegible] Road. The relatives and friends [illegible] to attend.

HORN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JULIA HORN, relict of Francis Horn [illegible].

The friends of [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church [illegible], corner of 28th st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, [illegible] 2 at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

KING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb 19, Mr. WALTER KING, aged [illegible] years.

The friends [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house No. 1 Market-st., on Sunday, Feb. [illegible] o'clock, previous to the removal of the body to [illegible] for interment.

KEVLER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, Miss MARTHA, wife of [illegible], in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 454 4th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In [illegible] Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Montgomery and Jane Livingston, aged 1 year [illegible] months.

NEILLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, [illegible], daughter of John H. and Wilhelmina [illegible] Neilley, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 79 West 21st st., to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NEEDHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, MARY FLORENCE, only child of Henry E. and Eliza Needham, aged 1[illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] av.

PARSONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CHARLES [illegible], son of J. C. and Frances D. Parsons, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

Funeral services [illegible] Saturday morning, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] [illegible] place.

QUERIPEL.—In Brooklyn, [illegible], on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, [illegible], wife of Job Queripel, aged 32 years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends are desired to attend her funeral, from the [illegible] Church, Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, [illegible] o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, JOHN M., eldest son of John [illegible] Reed, in the 14th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of All Souls, Rev. [illegible], corner of 20th st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, Feb. [illegible] o'clock. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SKELLY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, at the Astor House, CHARLES DICKINSON SKELLY, son of W. Skelly, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 22. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, MARY, daughter of the late [illegible] Smith, in her 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Harrison-st., this City.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, BERTRAND DUPUY, [illegible] son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Bedford-st.

TOMPKINS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 2[illegible], MARY HAYS, only daughter of Minthorne and Mary C. Tompkins, aged 4 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 20 West 38th-st.

VAN BLARCOM.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 19, after a severe illness, RACHEL LEBAUN, wife of Andrew Van Blarcom, aged 6 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flatbush every 15 minutes.

VAN NORDEN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 20, ANN, wife of James Van Norden.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John B. Peck, are invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WOOD.—On Monday, Feb. 16, JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 East 32d-st., without further notice.

WATERBURY.—In Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 19, SARAH, wife of John Waterbury, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St Luke's Church, Darien.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—Feb. 20, 1863.
49, 8, 42, 11, 48, 13, 58, 67, 57, 12, 73, 66, 37, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 88.—Feb. 20, 1863.
69, 26, 10, 35, 65, 73, 58, 38, 66, 36, 42, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each; to be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Pettee, Wilson & Co., No. 228 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
C. A. DANA, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
J. M. PALMER,
Committee of Arrangements.

OLD COTTON WANTED.—THE HIGHEST price paid for old cotton of all kinds from mattresses, cushions, &c., &c. S. GODDARD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York. Paper stock of all kinds bought. Job lots of all kinds of wrapping papers low.

GOUT.
WHO HAS IT?

It has been confessedly acknowledged by thousands who have used them that the GALVANO-ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES are the only cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c. Price $1. Per mail, $1 25. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers generally. MITTAM & CO., Office No. 42[illegible] Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY, held Feb. 16, 1863, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, This Board has learned of the death of Dr. GEO. P. CAMMAN with feelings of profound regret, and desire to express their sense of his virtues as a faithful laborer in this Dispensary for ten years past;

Resolved, That this institution has met with an irreparable loss. The example of Dr. CAMMAN in punctuality and faithful labor commends itself highly to our esteem.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Board, and condolence of the Trustees, be tendered to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., and that the Dispensary be closed for the day at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. WILLIS JAMES, Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Etna*, and for the German States, *via* Hamburgh, per steamer *Bavaria*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9.45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9.20 A. M.; Station E, 9.05 A. M.; Station F and [illegible], 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.

MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

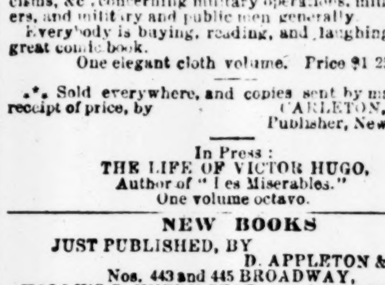
The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA



DR STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depôt No. 493 Broadway.

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A REMEDY

FOR EVERY DISEASE.

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., has lately published a treatise on foreign and native herbal preparations, for the positive and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Scrofula and General Debility, which he will send free to all who will send stamp for return postage.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'FG. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE FOR THIS WEEK JUST OUT—with all the latest official Army and Navy Intelligence—appointments, promotions, dismissals, Government orders, &c. W. M. R. DYER & CO., Editors and Proprietors, New-York.

CAPILLARY DISEASES.

DR. B. C. PERRY,
The Celebrated Dermatologist,
RECENTLY FROM NO. 29 WINTER-ST., BOSTON,
And the only man in this country who has ever made the treatment of
DISEASED SCALPS,
LOSS OF HAIR, and
BLANCHING,
a specialty, has established himself at
NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
where he can be consulted by all who are afflicted with any disease of the scalp, loss of hair, or premature blanching.

Dr. Perry is prepared to treat successfully the following diseases, all of which are productive of a loss of hair:

Debilitation of the External Skin, Suppressed Secretion, Irritation of the Scalp, Dandruff or Thickened Secretion, Inflammation of the Sensitive Skin, Matterated Secretion, Hair Eater, Distended or Swollen Roots, and Premature Blanching.

This is the only method based upon Physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for the restoration of the Hair.

Particular attention is called to the Doctor's Theory of treating

DISEASED SCALPS AND RESTORING HAIR.

It no doubt will commend itself to every intelligent and reflecting mind.

There are eighteen Diseases of the Head and Scalp that cause a loss of hair, and in some instances premature blanching, each requiring in its treatment different remedies. Where loss of hair has resulted from any of those diseases, the first thing to be done is to remove the disease by a proper course of treatment; restore the scalp to its normal condition; keep the pores open so that the secretion can pass off, and in every follicle that is open, new strands of hair will make their appearance.

The philosophy of premature blanching is this: Iron and Oxygen are the principal constituents of dark hair; Lime and Magnesia of light hair. When the suppressed secretions between the skins contain an excess of lime, it is taken up by the strands, causing the hair to turn white; by opening the pores the accumulation of lime passes off with the secretions, the natural components of the hair resume their ascendency and the hair resumes its natural color.

Because persons have tried various preparations for the hair and have been deceived by them, and in some cases their difficulty made worse by their use, they need not be discouraged. The one preparation system for any class of diseases must necessarily prove a failure. No one compound can be available for a dozen or more diseases; it may remove some difficulties, in other cases useless, and in some positively injurious.

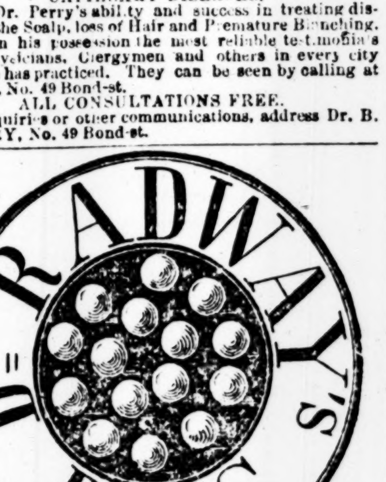
Dr. Perry's method is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. He makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature whitening, prescribes such remedies, according to its nature and requirements, as will remove the disease; hence his great success in treating

CAPILLARY DISEASES.

As to Dr. Perry's ability and success in treating diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching, he has in his possession the most reliable testimonials from Physicians, Clergymen and others in every city where he has practiced. They can be seen by calling at his office, No. 49 Bond-st.

ALL CONSULTATIONS FREE.

All inquiries or other communications, address Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.



DR. RADWAY'S
PILLS.
NEWLY DISCOVERED PRINCIPLES IN PURGATION.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS in the world, and the only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury ever discovered.

COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS OF GUMS, PLANTS, HERBS, ROOTS AND FLOWERS.

They Purge—Cleanse—Purify—Heal—Soothe—Calm—Strengthen—Invigorate—and Regulate the System.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS
OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS COLIC, BILIOUS FEVER, ERYSIPELAS, CONGESTIVE FEVER, SMALL POX, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER,
SIX TO EIGHT PILLS
Will purge the disease from the system
IN SIX HOURS.

If seized with either of the above-named diseases, let six or eight of Dr. Radway's Pills be taken at once. This single dose will carry the patient out of danger. Their continued use, in smaller doses, will work a cure.

WHY RADWAY'S PILLS CURE SMALL POX.

In Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Yellow, Typhoid and other reducing Fevers, PURGATION is highly essential. But to administer a dose of Drastic Pills, the irritation they would produce, and the relaxation and depletion that would follow, would be likely to prove fatal. If physicians, in these cases, would give RADWAY'S PILLS, they would always cure their patients. In these diseases, a mild, soothing, healing and gently stimulating laxative is required, which is secured by

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Dr. Radway's Pills are coated with gum. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER,

with additional improvements, has been awarded two gold and three silver Medals by the American and Maryland Institutes, and by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association. The wet season, and the works on the new reservoir, make the Croton water very unclean. Price $4 00.

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 305 4th-st., is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS

No. 74 BROADWAY,
Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in
HOOKER'S ARMY
At low rates.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.

The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.

By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.

HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

CORSETS.

The patent flexible spring Corsets, invented by a Physician, and recommended by the Faculty as being superior to all others—the spring possessing great advantages over all other materials used in their manufacture. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. MRS. KANE, sole agent, No. 852 Broadway, second floor.

LADIES' GILT COMBS,
NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

N. B. WE ARE CLOSING OUT Winter stock of NECK TIES, and offer immense quantities to select from, at the following prices;
25 cent ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent ties at 35 cents.
40 cent ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent ties at 50 cents.
Gent's. fine Linen Collars, 15 cents, very best at 20 cents.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., NO. 379 BROADWAY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physician having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success.

Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 31 Bond-st., where he can be found every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., is wholesale agent for New-York.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude cold, wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description; are good Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For circulars with reference to some of New-York's best citizens address

METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

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AN IMPORTANT BOOK FOR THE TIMES,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
By
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N. Y.
POLITICAL FALLACIES,
An Examination of the False Assumptions and Refutation of the Sophistical Reasonings, which have brought on this Civil War. By REV. GEORGE JUNKIN, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol., 12mo., with portrait of Author, $1 25.

"We are greatly mistaken if this work shall not produce a very decided and a very salutary impression upon the public mind. The style is simple, clear, sprightly and popular; the writer evidently preferring directness and pungency to ornament. The facts of his argument are carefully collated and verified; his logic is lucid, strong, and adapted to popular comprehension, and he hews down with a trenchant sword 'The Bloody Fallacies' which have led to the conspiracy against our Government, and to the present Civil War.

Dr. Junkin's residence in the South (as President of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,) and exodus from it, together with his relations to distinguished men (Stonewall Jackson and Col. Preston are sons-in-law of Dr. J.,) in the ranks of rebellion, give his book a peculiar interest."

☞ Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25.

THE TAX-LAW DECISIONS,
Alphabetically arranged, together with a
COMPLETE STAMP DIRECTORY.

This work is second only in importance to the Tax-Law itself. The Commissioner's decisions are so numerous, affecting almost every section of the Law, that tax-payers cannot afford to be uninformed in regard to them.

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BEADLE'S DIME BOOKS,
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INFUSING LIFE AND JOY INTO THE SCHOOL ROOM.

MANUAL OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
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BY SAMUEL W. MASON,
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Physical exercises in schools, such as are described and illustrated in the "Manual" of Mr. Mason, will be found a wonderful auxiliary in securing the highest mental development, maintaining good order, and turning the labor—and sometimes the dull routine of the school-room—into unalloyed pleasure, and rendering instruction a mere pastime, as it always should be. If a recitation languishes by scholars becoming weary, listless or uneasy, let them perform one of the "Exercises" found in this "Manual." The blood will begin to leap through their veins; inattention and dullness give place to the bright eye and active brain; joy reigns, and in a moment the pupil is prepared to enter upon the recitation with renewed vigor.

THEORY AND ART OF PENMANSHIP;
A MANUAL FOR TEACHERS.
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THE IRON FURNACE;
OR,
SLAVERY AND SECESSION.
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So great has been the demand for this work that the publishers have already received orders for over three thousand copies.

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A study of American Nationality as a Fact of Science.
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Corps of Engineers United States Army.
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What makes Wives run away, read
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a curious book for curious people, and a good book for everyone. Contents Tables free at the principal newspaper depots, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the Author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE PRIESTS.
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The March Number is this day published.

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ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully secured from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
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G. C. ALLEN'S,
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of Skin, Eruptions on the Face
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
(repeated in three columns, seventeen lines)

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.

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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist,
DEPOT
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 20.

Arrived, ships *Marmaduke* and *Eastern Star*, from New-York.

There is a better feeling in trade generally. Sales of 240 bales drills at 19c. Pine spirits and whisky, 43c. Cordage, 13c.

The case of the United States *vs.* R. L. HALMOND, Collector of San Francisco under President PIERCE, is on trial at the Circuit Court. The action is to hold the bondsmen responsible for alleged heavy defalcations.

A Rebel Newspaper in Iowa Suppressed.

THE KEOKUK CONSTITUTION DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 20.

The office of the Keokuk *Constitution* was destroyed yesterday by the convalescents in the hospital. The types were thrown into the street and the presses broken up and part of them thrown into the river.

A New Steamship Line between Boston and Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

EDWARD S. TOBEY, A. A. LAWRENCE and JAMES M. BEEBE, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature to be incorporated as the "American Steamship Company," with a capital of two million dollars. The steamers are to run between Boston and Europe.

The Maine State Loan.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Maine State loan, on twenty years, for $425,000, was taken at an average rate of premium of 14½ per cent. Over $4,000,000 was offered.

Post-Office Robbery.

SACO, Me., Friday, Feb. 20.

The Post-office in this town was entered last night, and all the letters stolen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.—A man named ISADORE ROACH, was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of a wealthy German lady of the name of O'LEA GRUMPEL, who alleges that she arrived in this City about three weeks ago, direct from California, with about $5,000, consisting mainly of gold and silver coin, diamond jewelry, &c. Upon her arrival in this City she deposited all her money and other valuables with a German Consul. Soon afterward she went to the house of the accused, who is an uncle of hers, residing in Liberty-street, for the purpose of making a short visit. While she was there, the prisoner persuaded her to take her jewelry and money from the possession of the German Consul, and to bring the same to his house, which she accordingly did. On the following evening, the room in ROACH's house, where the valuables had been deposited, was entered by some person, who cut the glass of the window with a diamond, entered the apartment, and stole all the money and jewelry, and also a shawl valued at $1,000, belonging to the complainant. ROACH was arrested soon afterward, but upon a thorough search of his person and premises being made by the Police, none of the property was found. The suspicions are strong against him, from the fact that the accused is a glazier by trade, and was the only person besides the complainant who knew where the property was deposited. Justice DOWLING held him for examination.

SUICIDE AT AN INSANE ASYLUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, at the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on the body of P[illegible] DONOHUE, a lunatic, who committed suicide by hanging himself from the door of an out-house with one of his suspenders. The deceased was admitted to the Asylum on the 15th of December last, and attempted to take his life a few days afterward, but was prevented by one of the *attachés* of the institution. He was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A HISTORY OF 1862.—The *Iron Platform*, Mr. W. OLAND BOURNE's patriotic publication, issues this week an extra number, containing the "Battle Roll for the Year 1862." The Roll is a synopsis of the events of last year, arranged alphabetically, with the dates affixed to each fact; thus furnishing an easy, and as far as our examination extends, an entirely accurate reference. It is the work of Mr. HORACE E. DRESSER.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held Thursday by Coroner NAUMANN, upon the body of CATHARINE G[illegible]AITNER, aged 4 years, who died at the residence of her parents, No. 222 West Thirty-ninth-street, from the effects of scalds received by the accidental upsetting of a pot of hot coffee, on Saturday night last.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MARGARET ANN MCGUIRE, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received by her clothes taking fire, at the residence of her parents, No. 57 Robinson-street.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Benj. F. Butler and wife, accompanied by Cols. J. B. Kinsman and J. W. Turner, (members of the General's Staff,) arrived in this City yesterday afternoon from Baltimore; they are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside passed through this City yesterday, proceeding to Providence, R. I., in the afternoon.

Maj.-Gen. Veile and daughter, from Norfolk, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Hare, Philadelphia; Gen. A. C. Nevin and Isaac Arnold, U. S. A.; Col. C. D. Stewart, N. Y.; L. McBride and Chas. Gordon, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Mix, U. S. A.; Lt.-Gen. Hillhouse, Albany; Dr. Jewett, New-Haven, and E. R. Taggard, Philadelphia, are also at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. A. N. Shipley, U. S. A.; Capt. Carroll Hicks, Havana, Cuba, and P. Anderson, from New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The trial of ANTOINE SCHAFFER, on a charge of placing obstructions on the New-Jersey Railroad track, near East Newark, in July last, by which a train of cars was thrown down an embankment, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, at 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at 5 o'clock P. M. SCHAFFER was tried on the same charge at the last term, but the jury failed to agree. General, *alias* ABRAHAM GREENTHAL, was placed on trial on an indictment for perjury against a man named RUTTENBERGH. The trial was not concluded at the time of adjourning.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—The New-Jersey Historical Society, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. WALTER RUTHERFORD, S. ALOFSEN and CHARLES D. DESHLER, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the future historian will have abundant and reliable material for his work. It is in such a work as this that the value of such Societies is demonstrated.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER on Thursday made the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

Major-General—ROBERT F. STOCKTON, *vice* JOEL PARKER, now Governor.

Pilot Commissioners—EDWARD BRINDLY, *vice* S. LAWRENCE BOGGS; LEWIS BOSWORTH reappointed.

The Trustees of the State Normal School were reappointed.

Prosecutors of the Pleas—Ocean, WM. A. MASSACRE; Passaic, JOHN HOPPER.

PRISONERS IN FORT DELAWARE.—There are about 1,000 prisoners now in Fort Delaware. Additional heavy guns are to be mounted to protect the City of Philadelphia. There are a large number of deserters at the fort, additions being made from Philadelphia three times a week.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Legislature has resolved to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of March. Wednesday next has been appointed for the special consideration of the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations. There was no quorum yesterday in either House.

THE CASE OF LEWIS, THE MURDERER.—In the case of CHAS. LEWIS, convicted in the Mercer County Courts, of the murder of JAMES ROWAND, sentence has been postponed until to-day. It is stated that Mr. EDWIN JAMES, counsel for the prisoner, will move for a new trial.

WHISKY "ACTIVE."—There is a whisky excitement in Hunterdon County, N. J., and speculators are busily buying up all the apple whisky they can get hold of. The distillers generally have sold out at highly remunerative prices.

EPISCOPAL VISITS.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER will visit Jersey City, on Sunday, April 12. The Bishop will make his annual visitation to Christ Church, Bordentown, on Sunday next.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. LEWIS SHINN has retired from the editorial management of the *Ocean Emblem*. Mr. CHAS. L. DAVIS is announced as his successor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Arrangements are making for holding a Teachers' Institute in Ocean County.

PAYMENT OF NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.—Within the last month Col. COOK has brought home from various New-Jersey regiments $166,000.

DIED.

KEELER.—In this City, on Friday, 20th inst., Mrs. MARTHA, wife of L. M. Keeler, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 454 4th-st., on Sunday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P.M

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21, 1863.

15,000	U. S 6s, '67, Reg	98
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Reg.	98
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97½
10,000	do	97¾
14,000	do	98
33,000	U. S. 6s. '81, Cou	98½
10,000	do	98⅜
60,500	do	98¾
10,000	do	98⅞
10,000	U. S 5s, '71 .Coup	91
55,700	Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes Oct.& Apl	104
500	do....small	104⅛
10,500	do. Feb & Aug	103
15,000	do	102¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	96¾
70,000	do	96⅞
16,000	do	97
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, 90	63
20,000	Mo. State 6s	65¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	90
13,000	Cal. St. 7s	131½
1,000	Ky. State 6s	102
1,000	Brook C. W. L.	119
3,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	111½
8,000	Erie 5th M. Bds.	107
27,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d m. pr	91
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F	122½
2,000	do	121
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M	102½
1,000	do	102⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	124½
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90½
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42¾
15,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	103
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	82½
20	Bank of N. Y.	111
88	Mechanics' Bank	100
5	Bank of Commerce	93
22	Bank of the Rep.	102
10	Metropolitan Bank	102¼
4,000	Amer. Gold	162¼
300,000	do	162½
50,000	do	162⅜
5,000	do....s15	162⅜
10,000	do....s30	162
10,000	do....s10	162⅜
10,000	do....s10	162½
5,000	do	[illegible]
10,000	do....b30	163¼
25,000	do....b30	163½
108	Del & Hud. C. Co	131
35	Cary Imp. Co	9
50	Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	161
100	do	161½
525	do	161⅝
50	do	161⅞
100	do....s60	161
100	do....b10	162
100	Reading R	91

10	N. Y. Cen. R	118¾
200	do	118⅝
400	Erie Railway....b30	77
600	do	76⅞
100	do....s60	76¾
100	do....b4	76⅞
850	do	77
50	do....b30	77⅛
300	do....b30	77¼
100	do....b15	77⅛
100	Erie R. Pref	101½
250	do....b3	101⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R	97
25	do	98½
100	Harlem R	35
200	do	36½
400	do....b30	36½
500	do	35¾
50	Harlem R Pref	75½
100	do....s30	75½
100	do	75¼
25	Mich. Cen. R	97
50	do	97¼
650	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61
800	do	61¼
500	do....b30	61½
100	Panama Railroad	182
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	93¾
50	do	93⅞
200	do	93½
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	92½
100	do	92⅜
100	do	92
50	do	92¼
400	Clev. & Pitt R	71½
100	do	71
127	do	70½
400	do	70¼
40	do	70
35	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	158
100	Gal. & Chi R....b3	93½
50	do	93¾
100	do	93½
100	do....b3	93½
500	Clev. & Tol. R	95
500	do	95¼
400	do....s60	95
300	do....s30	95
500	do....s30	95¼
100	do	94⅞
200	do....c	94½
150	Chic., B. & Q. R. b30	108½
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	39½
59	M. & P. du C. 2d pf.	78
10	Del., L. & West. R	140
50	P. F. W. & Chi. R.	65
250	do	65¼
100	A. & T. H. Pref b30	71
200	do	69
200	Alt. & T. H. R	33½
150	Chi. & N. W. R	17½
10	do	17¼

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Spread of the Polish Insurrection.

The Insurgents Suffer a Defeat.

Spain Declines to Rejoin the Crusade in Cochin China.

Financial and Commercial.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already to hand.

The *Canada* has 18 passengers for Boston, and 159 Lancashire operatives, sent out by Miss BURDETT COUTTS.

The *Canada* reports: Passed, on the 10th inst., a steamer supposed to be the *China*.

The following is the latest news *via* Queenstown:

The Poland insurrection was spreading.

Wengrow, Poland, had been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle. This insurgents were dispersed.

The United States Consul at Cardiff, writes that no Confederate vessel is lying there as reported. The vessel in question formerly belonged to Baltimore, but is legitimately engaged in the Brazilian trade.

It was asserted that France had asked Spain to send back her troops to Cochin, China, and that Spain replied that she would respect the treaty she had concluded with that country.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 7.

COTTON dull and prices weak. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

BREADSUFFS dull but steady.

PROVISIONS flat.

Consols for money 92⅝.

Illinois Central shares 40@39 discount.

Erie's, 46@47.

NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived out on the 5th, and the *Damascus* on the 6th instant.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales for the week at 30,500 bales; market irregular and quiet, but prices unchanged.

Private Cotton Circulars call American @1½d. lower on the week.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull but steady.

The steamship *Canada* reports: Passed, steamship *Edinburgh*, on the 14th inst.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Alabama on a Cruise—The Officers and Crew of the Hatteras Sent to Key West—The Oneida After the Rebel Privateers.

The British schooner *Julie*, Capt. CROCKER, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived this morning, bringing dates to 2d inst.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* left that port on the 26th, on a cruise. The ship *Borodino*, Capt. FLOWERS, from England, had been chartered by the United States Vice Consul, to convey to Key West the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Hatteras*, sunk by the *Alabama*. When off Cape Nicola, Hayti, on Feb. 7, she was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Oneida*, in search of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*. At the same time the flagship *Wachusett*.

Prize Cases in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

United States District Attorney COFFEY denies the statement contained in the recent Washington telegram, relative to the costs of proceedings in the sale of naval prizes at this port. Instead of being 15 per cent. they do not exceed 6 per cent., and in many cases 4 and 5.

Gen. Shields.

Gen. SHIELDS sailed to-day in the *Champion* for California.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

A Committee of Conference Asked for on the Ways and Means Bill.

The Postal Reform Question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of New-York City, asking for the establishment of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) called up the bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reserves of Kansas.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill to divide the State of Michigan into two judicial districts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments of the two bodies on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post-office Reform bill.

Mr. LAZEAR, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that all soldiers in camp and hospital shall receive and transmit letters free of postage.

Mr. MAYNARD offered an amendment to include sutlers, and all other persons in camp, hospital, or on shipboard.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed the proposition, saying, however, that as much as Mr. LAZEAR might desire the passage of such a measure, it needed much elaboration before it could be passed into a law. There were already great abuses of the franking privilege, which would be proportionately increased by extending it to the hundreds of thousands of men in the field.

Mr. MAYNARD's amendment was rejected—14 against 93.

Mr. BIDDLE said such privileges were extended to the soldiers in the war with Mexico.

Mr. LAZEAR's amendment was adopted by a vote of 73 against 46.

The Europa Outward Bound.

GEORGE N. SANDERS A PASSENGER.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, and sailed again for Liverpool at 8.

Among the passengers was the redoubtable GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 102½; Reading Railroad, 45⅛; Morris Canal, 59½; Long Island Railroad, 37½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 66. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Weather Reports—FEB. 21.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 23°; wind northwest, fresh—clear.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 3° below zero; barometer, 29.75; wind west—cloudy.

KIMOUSKI, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 20°; barometer, 33.39; wind, strong, north—dull.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 2° below zero; barometer, 20.092; wind west—clear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind east—cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind east—clear.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer 18°; wind north—clear.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 22°; wind northwest—clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., barometer, 18°; wind north—clear.

NEW-YORK—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 33°; wind northwest—clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 24°; wind northwest—clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Noon, thermometer, 55; barometer, 30.43; wind northwest—cloudy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 38°; wind northwest—clear.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 10°—clear.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 11°—wind north—light fall of snow.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1863—2 P. M.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day; prices have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last comprise 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 30; poor to choice extra State at $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@	$7 30
Extra State	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@	9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 90	@	8 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 05	@	9 50
Extra Genesee	8 05	@	9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 00	@	10 50

Southern Flour is less active at former rates; sales 1,050 bbls., at $7 85@$8 30 for poor to good superfine; $8 40@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, at drooping prices; sales 630 bbls. Extra, at $7 60@$9 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues moderately active, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., part at 55c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, rates unchanged. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A British brig, 206 tons, to Marseilles, 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d.; a British bark, 502 tons, from Philadelphia to Great Britain, Havre or Antwerp, 8s.; a British brig, 321 tons, to Belfast, Provisions, 32s. 6d., and Wheat 10½d.; a British bark, 249 tons, to Oporto, 12,000 Wheat, 12½d.; a foreign brig, to same port, Wheat, 12½d.; a Hamburg bark to Lisbon, Wheat, 11½d., in ship's bags; a British brig, 125 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $2,875; one, 139 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,800; a British schooner, 120 tons, to Savanilla, St. Martha and Carthagena and back, $1,600; a bark 288 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, thence from Minatitlan to Falmouth, for orders, $12,000; a British brig, 124 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,700; a schooner, 226 tons to Windward, $1,800; two 196 tons and 155 tons, to West Indies and back, each $1,700; one, 127 tons, same voyage, $1,100, a British schooner, 62 tons, same, $1,300; a British brig, 135 tons, same, $1,700; a schooner, 205 tons, to Matamoras and back, $400; a British brig 163 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $2,500; a British schooner, 130 tons, to Baracoa and back, $1,100; a brig, 191 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar 45c., and Molasses $3 75 under, and $3 50 on deck; one, 200 tons, from Philadelphia to North Side Cuba and back to New-York or Philadelphia, Sugar, 52c., or if Molasses, $4 50 under and $3 50 on deck; a ship, 759 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a schooner, 207 tons, to Pernambuco and back; an Italian bark, 542 tons, to Marseilles; a brig, 280 tons, to Malaga and back; ship *New-Hampshire*, 998 tons, in COMSTOCK's line, to San Francisco, and a schooner, 132 tons, to St. Johns, N. F., on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last 78,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 77@$1 79, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 68@$1 76; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 70@$1 74; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 71; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 60, and Amber State and Jersey at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, but at easier rates. Sales since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 95½c.@97c. for shipping Mixed Western; 93c.@95c. for Eastern do.; 83c.@94c. for Unsound, and 98c.@$1 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 2,250 bushels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 76c.@77½c.; Western, at 75c.@78c.; State, at 76½c.@77½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is moderately active, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good demand at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,500 barrels at $14 87@$15 for old Mess; $16 75@$17 for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continued for at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in good request, at 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; sales 3,100 boxes. Lard heavy to-day; sales 2,150 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Beef is less active; sales since our last, 530 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 17c.@29c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@32c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 21.

BREADSTUFFS generally active and firm. WHEAT spirited; sales 15,000 bushels White at $1 90@$2; Red, $1 72@$1 75. CORN firm; Yellow, 87c. OATS, 64c. LARD advanced ½c. WHISKY dull at 60c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@5c. CORN dull; sales of White at 95c., and Yellow at 87c.@88c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. LARD 11½c.@11¾c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamer Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ships Talisman, (Fr.,) Renier, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Mediator, (Fr.,) Munn, London, Murdoch & Smythe; Nautilus, (Brem.,) Lumke, Bremen, Ruter Bros.

Barks Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holdridge, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Hickman, Dickinson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Conrad Fox, Ward, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Susan Morse, Strout, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Elizabeth Ann, Bangs, Gloucester; Frank Lucas, Taylor, Deals Island, A. C. Havens; F. French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eliza Jane Jones, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloop Richard Smith, Geer, Norwich.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 17th, and Hatteras Inlet 19th. Feb. 20, 30 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed steamship S. R. Spalding, from Fortress Monroe, bound S., probably Hilton Head.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had heavy S. E. and N. W. gales; was hove to 15 hours off Gay Head.

Bark Mathilda E. Lewis, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Sunderland 60 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Olive Hayward, (of Orland,) Hutchinson, Curacoa Feb. 3, with salt to C. C. Abel. Feb. 15, lat. 36 40, lon. 75, passed brig Lydia C. Cole, bound S. 10th, lat. 26, lon. 64 41, saw the Confederate privateer schr. Retribution, who chased us three hours, but being to the windward we outsailed her. Feb. 5, lat. 18 08, lon. 68 36, saw a steamer running to westward. 9th, lat. 23 51, lon. 70 50, saw another steamer running to westward.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, (of Orleans,) Smith, Catarina, Sicily, Dec. 23, and from Gibraltar Jan. 13, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Jessie, (Br., of Halifax,) McDougal, Port-au-Platte Feb. 3, with tobacco to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Sea Ranger, Matthews, St. Marcs Feb. 8, with logwood to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Julie, (Br., of Kingston Jam.,) Crocker, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, and Caicos Passage 9th, with logwood and guano to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had strong N. E. winds and rough sea, with snow and thick weather for the past two days; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

WIND—This morning, from N. W., and fresh.

Below.

Ship Wild Pidgeon, Mayhew, from Caldera Dec. 3, to J. Randall & Co.

Brigs Mary Ann, Boreas, E. Griffith—all at anchor near the Hook.

Sailed.

Steamers Marion, St. Marys, Talisman.

Ships Progress, Southampton, Harvest Queen, Mary L. Sutton, Gorilla, (Br.,) Centurion, Talbot, Harry of the West, Senator, Iken, (Brem.)

Barks Queensland, (Br.,) Indian Belle, (Br.,) H. T. Vennard, (Br.,) Queen Victoria, (Br.,) S. Peter, Vigo, (Br.)

Brigs Emma Doane, (Br.,) Aroostook, T. W. Howland, S. C. Adams, Los Amigos, (Br.,) Mary Cobb, G. W. Paber, (Br.)

Schooners Gipsey, (Br.,) Cusseta, E. Arcularius, Moses Van Name, J. G. Wright, Harvest Queen, Caroline and Cornelia, Stephen Hotchkiss, Savoy, Breeze, Cabinet, L. S. Levering, R. W. Brown, Monterey, E. R. Bennett, J. C. Jones, Tunis Depew, J. B. Cunningham, Mary C. Doane, Washington, Frances, Village Belle, D. A. Berry, Edwin M. Price, Free Wind.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboats due by way of Long Island Sound, arrived behind time, and report the wind last night heavy from N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Northern Belle—brig, of Boston, Lorani, from Messina for Boston, Jan. 2, off the Island of Sardinia.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Platte, Feb. 3, Br. schr. Garribaldi, for New-York in 2 ds.

At St. Marcs Feb. 8, brig G. B. Paige, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Kingston, Jam., Feb. 2, bark Chase, from Porto Bello for Baltimore next day—she is now called Kingston; ship Borodino, Flowers, from England, with coal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HIGH-STOOP house, with all improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 5th and 7th avs., and not below 32d-st. Will lease or buy if a large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, stating particulars, J. H. W., Box No. 1,677 Post-office.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—In Brooklyn or New-York, Brooklyn preferred, ten to twenty lots, with or without a building, which must be built in the strongest and most durable manner. It must be near the water, with plenty of pure, sweet water available. Address, with price and particulars, Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house. Address, stating location and rent, which must be moderate, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM FIRST OF MAY, OR SOONER, a good three or four-story house, partially or fully furnished, in a good central location. Rent secured, and best of references. Address TENANT, care of B. L. Wait, No. 58 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—ONE OF MEDIUM SIZE containing modern improvements, in a good location between the 3d and 6th avs., not above 35th, nor below 4th-st. Price not to exceed $12,000. Address PURCHASER, Station D, Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE-STORY house and lot, located between 14th and 47th sts. Price about $1,000 cash. Address S., Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

WANTED ON A LEASE—A FULL-SIZED house with two staircases, and a laundry, between 10th and 3[illegible] sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—A small house in Brooklyn. Rent about $350. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM FIRST MAY, IN Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, near the ferries, by a gentleman and wife, in a small, plain, genteel family, where there are few or no other boarders taken; will furnish their own room. Address H. C. D., Box No. 3,387 New-York, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c.

HOME WANTED—FOR AN AGED WIDOW lady, in a plain, private, Christian family, in a healthy part of the City, convenient to a Methodist Episcopal Church. A medium sized, comfortable room, in second-story, required. No objection to children. The advertiser seeks a happy home, where she can be received and can feel as one of the family. $5 a week must cover all home expense. Address W. P. L., with particulars, Box No. 4,461 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C. Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, consisting of a large parlor and bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent to a single gentleman, without board, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 11th-st. References required.

MUSIC LESSONS WITH USE OF PIANO FOR BOARD.—A competent teacher wishes to find a home in some quiet family where music lessons, with use of his piano if desired, will compensate for a good room and partial board. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.—THE EXTENSIVE carriage factory in Main-st., Poughkeepsie, is offered to let or lease. Formerly under the control of J. W. Frederick and latterly under Messrs. Underhill & Highet. The establishment has carried on an extensive business for several years past, and possesses all the facilities for conducting that trade to advantage, and is convenient to lines of transportation. Apply to A. R. BOOTH, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York, or M. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let, or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $60 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x10 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

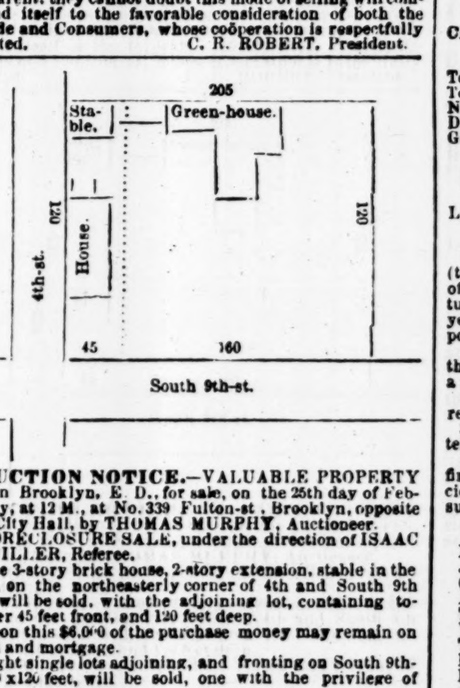
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.



AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale, on the 25th day of February, at 12 M., at No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by THOMAS MURPHY, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE, under the direction of ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

The 3-story brick house, 2-story extension, stable in the rear, on the northeasterly corner of 4th and South 9th sts., will be sold, with the adjoining lot, containing together 45 feet front, and 120 feet deep.

Upon this $6,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Eight single lots adjoining, and fronting on South 9th-st., 25x120 feet, will be sold, one with the privilege of more.

This property was formerly owned and occupied by A. P. Cummings, Esq., and has upon it a good grapery and green-house, and is filled with choice shrubbery, and cherry, plum and pear trees, of 15 to 20 years' growth, and in full bearing condition. A very desirable place for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to

L. M. MEEKER,

Or to JAMES D. SPARKMAN, Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD AND BUHL FURNITURE.

PAPIER-MACHE AND ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.

A part of which was imported from Paris, (being premium furniture from the Crystal Palace Exhibition in our City,) and the balance made to order by Roux and others.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 157 5th-av. and No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st., the contents of the elegant mansion on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st., removed to the above stores for the purpose of sale, consisting, in part, of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suites, in figured orange, crimson and drab satin brocade; Paris buhl centre and card tables; cabinet escritoire, elegantly-carved rosewood centre-tables and etageres; statuary, marble-tops, rosewood suites, in velvet tapestry; richly carved rosewood book-case; carved walnut library suite, in reps, buffet; richly decorated china vases; Paris gilt clocks, crotch oak library double desk, and tables; solid oak chairs, [illegible]; carved solid rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads; armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet-tables, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, solid mahogany extension tables, sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth.

Also, A SUPERB PAPIER-MACHE CASE PIANO-FORTE, made by GROVESTEIN, exhibited at the CRYSTAL PALACE; 3 ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, CHICKERING & BRADBURY, Makers. Suites of enameled bedroom furniture; elegant medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, a number of superior engravings, oil-paintings, &c. The furniture will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on Monday, 23d inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 5½ Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BONDS, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the M. E. salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers:

$2,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 State of Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 United States 6s of 1867.
$1,200 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds.
$5,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula R. Bonds.
$4,200 Chicago and Northwestern 7 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Evansville and Illinois R. 7 per cent. Bonds.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
4[illegible]8	Marietta & Cincinnati R.	10	Lamar Fire Ins. Co.
62	N. Y. & New-Haven R.	10	Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
43	Cleveland, Col. & Cin. R.	10	Long Island Fire In. Co.
60	Mch's. Banking Assoc'n.	30	Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.
10	Ocean Bank.	45	Equitable Fire Ins. Co.
40	Merch't's. Exchg. Bank.	34	Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
25	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	20	Astor Fire Ins. Co.
20	Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	40	Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
100	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	60	Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
20	Corn Exchange Ins. Co.	5	N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
20	Nassau Fire Ins. Co.		

Catalogues at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 854 BBLS. OF WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at Naylor's Storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West:

854 barrels White Beans.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold in three different qualities, viz.:

No. 2, 279 barrels.
No. 3, 504 barrels.
No. 4, 71 barrels.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. EATON, A. Com. General of Subsistence, U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable collection of pictures, studies, sketches, &c., painted by T. Addison Richards, artist, consisting of nearly 150 original works, embracing finished landscapes, views from nature in nearly all the States of the Union, a great variety of fruit and flower subjects, &c., which will be on exhibition as above, on and after Wednesday, 18th inst.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, FEB. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., in the store No. 8 Prospect-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of new furniture, rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany and cane-seat and other chairs, lounges, mahogany and walnut cane-seat rockers, bureaus, washstands, dressing-glasses, swing-cribs and cradles, clocks, mirrors, mahogany, walnut, iron and patent bedsteads, feathers, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, bedding, hair, walnut, cherry and pine tables, washtubs, stoves, new light wagon, grey horse, sound and kind, and cart. Also the lease of store for three or five years. N. B.—The stock, lease, &c., may be purchased at private sale any time previous to Monday. Apply at the store, or to JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee.

One lot on the east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet southerly from 48th-st., (frame house.)

One lot on the southeast corner of 47th-st. and 9th-av. One lot adjoining, on the avenue, (frame house.)

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable church property on the northwesterly side of Carmine-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as the West Presbyterian Church. The property is suitable for church or other purposes. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, RICH DECORATED VASES, MARBLE CLOCKS, TOILET SETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Murray-st., comprising a very fine assortment of new and costly goods, just landed. The attention of private families and others is invited to this sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, lounges, wardrobes, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, stoves, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, FRENCH AND INDIA CHINA, &c., On MONDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock. THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY HOUSE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, (without reserve,) at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 6th-av., commencing in dining-room at 11 precisely, which is furnished in oak, with a complete assortment of rich engraved glass, silverware, ivory and silver cutlery, china, &c. Parlors—Furnished throughout in rosewood, French secretoire, superb secretary and book-case, elegant piano-forte, cost $450; parlor suites, with a beautiful collection of marble, bisque and lava ornaments, Sevres and Dresden vases, magnificent bronzes, &c. Also, elegant chamber furniture, spring and hair mattresses, &c., all in fine order. No postponement.

Catalogues at house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1863, at 12 M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Flushing-av.—Three brick English-basement houses, situate on the southerly side of Flushing-av., 117 feet west of Broadway or Division-av. Lots 20x100; houses 20x36, three stories high, with basement and cellar. These houses are well rented, easy of access by Flushing-av. or Division-av. cars to Peck Slip or Fulton ferry, and are a safe and sure investment. Terms very easy, and sale positive.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR stock at our sale, on TUESDAY next, will please send their lists before Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

CASH CAPITAL............$500,000

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863	$1,135,540 75
Total amount of Premiums	1,035,243 64
Net Profits	228,769 14
Dividend for the year to Stockholders	14 1-6 per cent.
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	15 per cent.

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln,
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,275,855 92
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,563
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Corne'l's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent, payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET, (Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL, (Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills of Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; also, No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

[illegible]

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS... [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered systems... [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulator... [illegible]

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 74 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases... [illegible]

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS... [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT'S, ... CONTINUES HIS BUSINESS ... [illegible]

DR. GRIFFIN, 25 GRAND-ST., ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of FIRTH, POND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN FIRTH.
JOHN MAYELL.
WILLIAM A. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

[illegible]

No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE copartnership existing between ALBERT CLARK and SETH H. MOSELEY, under the firm of CLARK & MOSELEY, is dissolved. Mr. Clark continues the business as sole proprietor.

ALBERT CLARK.
SETH H. MOSELEY.

BREVOORT HOUSE, Feb. 19, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway in the City of New-York, daily (Sundays excepted), from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FRAZER,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PLACE, between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, [illegible] ... 20th day of February ...

Second—That the Abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the ... day of March ...

Third—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by the south side of one hundred and twelfth-street ... [illegible]

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

[illegible] Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN PARTITION.—JOHN JAY and OTHERS vs. JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH.—... [illegible] ... Particulars can be learned of EDGAR VAN WINKLE, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., or of ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday ... [illegible] ... for the purchase of real estate ... for the use of Engine Company ... [illegible]

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points: Fortress Monroe, Va., ... [illegible] ... Newbern, N. C.

(Signed) [illegible] Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] ... sale of a well-established ... [illegible]

$3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSINESS for sale, or a partner taken. ... [illegible]

[illegible] AS PARTNER.—A GENTLEMAN of undoubted character, of good business habits and address ... [illegible]

FOR A GOOD OPENING IN THE RETAIL dry goods business, near New-York, sales large and all cash, apply to CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 110 Church-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—... SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock ... [illegible] ... Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. ... persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 19th inst., in going through King-st. to Macdougal-st., and ... a lady's MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. ... [illegible]

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $2,00. DATED ... [illegible] ... All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—A SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat. Length from ... [illegible] ... SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 325 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.
CINDERELLA AND ALL THE PONIES.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
GRAND FAIRY MARCH.
Open at 2; commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GREAT BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.
Don't fail to see this, the best entertainment of the day.
COMPRISES 200 PERFORMERS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, Feb. 21,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
LAST OF THE SEASON,
For the benefit of
MR. JOSEPH NOLL.
On which occasion
MAD. ANNA BISHOP,
and Messrs. Reitzel, Dreider, Bergner and Joseph Noll will appear, supported by A GRAND ORCHESTRA of fifty performers, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Box office now open.
MONDAY, Feb. 23, for the last time, THE MAGIC FLUTE, romantic opera by Mozart.

ON EXHIBITION.
PROF. WEIR'S PICTURE,
"TAKING THE VEIL."
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY.
Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, ... leaves New-York, Wednesday, ...
CANADA, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, March ...
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. ...
ARABIA, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, ...
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wed ...
EUROPA, ... leaves Boston, Wednesday, April ...

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 77 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The ... British steamship ... Carrying the U. S. Mail, will sail as above, from Pier No. ..., foot of Warren-st.
Price of passage ... [illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to ... A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st., to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class, full-powered Clyde-built steamers, NORTH AMERICAN ... carrying the Canadian and United States Mails ... [illegible] ... Steerage, found with an abundance of well cooked provisions ... [illegible] ... Great Britain and Ireland ... [illegible]

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
FOR BEAUFORT, NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
Will leave Pier No. ... North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
... [illegible]
KEE, and leave New-York ... Feb. 28.
[illegible] Broadway.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, VIA NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
... AMERICA ... will leave ... on SATURDAY, ..., at noon, ... corner of Warren.
For freight or passage apply to ... CARRINGTON.

FOR NICARAGUA.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the ... steamship ... to San Juan ... Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
M. S. K. THORNE.
For freight apply to the Company, No. 82 Broadway.
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship ... will leave Pier No. ... North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, ... at 3 o'clock noon.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $...
[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, ...
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 7
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ...	$82 50
Steerage ...	35 50
First Cabin to London ...	87 50
Steerage to London ...	38 50
First Cabin to Paris ...	95 00
Steerage to Paris ...	41 50
First Cabin to Hamburg ...	92 50
Steerage to Hamburg ...	38 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship ... will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on MONDAY, ... March 2d.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, &c.—The new ... [illegible] ... For passage apply to ... R. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to ... W. O. JOHNSON, ...

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S ... Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; commence quarter before 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear in
THREE DISTINCT CHARACTERS,
EACH EVENING,
in the
NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
received on every occasion with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, by THOMAS BAKER,
Nightly encored.
The SPLENDID SCENERY by MINARD LEWIS,
and the brilliant acting and singing of
MRS. JOHN WOOD
are the theme of admiration throughout the City.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood	as	Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood	as	Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood	as	A Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr.	as	King Lachrymoso
The Arab Giant	as	The great Galliron

With an unequaled cast of characters, powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.
To commence with BLUE DEVILS.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8 o'clock precisely.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday),
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
(Never acted here.)
Blanche's elegant one-act comedy (translated from "Le Chevalier du Guet,") entitled the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Victor de Ligny	Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vanderpotter	Mr. Mark Smith
Adolphe de Coyotray	Mr. Reynolds
Officer	Mr. Parkes
Katryn	Miss Mary Gannon
Kristina	Miss Madeline Henriques

To conclude with Tom Taylor's popular comedy,
MASKS AND FACES.

Triplet	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander	Mr. Floyd
Quin	Mr. George Holland
Mr. Vane	Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber	Mr. John Sefton
Snarl	Mr. Young
Soaper	Mr. Parkes
Hunsdown	Mr. Browne
Colander	Mr. Pope
James Burdock	Master Reeves
Lysimachus Triplet	Master McCormack
Pompey	Mrs. Hoey
Peg Woffington	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mabel Vane	Miss Mary Barrett
Kitty Clive	Mrs. Reeves
Mrs. Triplet	Miss Reeves
Roxalana	Miss Greene
Maid	

MONDAY—Fifth night of the very attractive comedy, HENRIETTE.
TUESDAY—MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT, on which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the favorite comedy of the LITTLE TREASURE, and (never acted here) the beautiful Comic Drama, ERNESTINE, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a perfect cast.
WEDNESDAY—Last night of the great romantic play, PAULINE.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.
MISS MARY GANNON'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24.
On which occasion will be acted, for the first time this season, the comedy of LITTLE TREASURE.
Concluding with (never acted here) the beautiful drama called ERNESTINE.
With new and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a PERFECT CAST.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear in his great character of
RICHELIEU.

ORATION
TO-NIGHT,
COOPER INSTITUTE.
On the appointment of
A TEMPORARY DICTATOR
by Congress.
... SNYDER,
of the Illinois Bar.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI—THE GREAT original panorama of the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway ... [illegible]

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—A COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and ... [illegible]

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER'S
BRAZIL REVISITED,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1863.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Crowen's, No. 639 Broadway, and Van Nostrand's, No. 543 Broadway.

MEN AND WOMEN TOO.
The Institute of Reward is happy to announce that Rev. SAMUEL ... will deliver a lecture on the above subject, in behalf of the orphans of ... [illegible] ... MONDAY EVENING ...
Admission 25 cents.

FAIRS.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE BENefit of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, located ... commencing on Monday, Feb. 23, and continue to Friday, the 27th inclusive. ... Doors will be open daily from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 15 cents. The public is respectfully invited to attend.
... WISSMANN, Committee.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, ... [illegible]
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 3 o'clock.
... A Special Freight train will be run on Tuesday and Friday.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
... Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station ... returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. ... Commencing FRIDAY ... leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton ... [illegible] ... returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York ...

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave ... Chambers-st. ... [illegible] ... Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, and Way ... Emigrant ...

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. ... [illegible] ... A. M. and 3:37 ... P. M. (Sundays included.) ... A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York ... for ... connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points ...

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont ... [illegible]
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave ... [illegible] ... P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE LAST NIGHT AND BENEFIT
OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Feb. 21,
MISS BATEMAN completes the most
TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
Ever performed in a New-York Theatre, appearing for
THE THIRTIETH TIME
in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN,
In the new and amazingly successful play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Miss BATEMAN's beautiful and thrilling creation of this character has
FOR FIVE WEEKS
Crowded Niblo's Garden with
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
Eliciting unqualified
APPLAUSE AND EULOGY
From the Press and the severest of critics.
The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. R. Selwyn.
Original music composed expressly by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs. Phillips and Wallis.
LEAH, the Jewess ... Miss BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. ... Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. ... Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾. Performance concludes at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.
Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.
Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.
He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Accompanied by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, NUMEROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. GALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day,
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI,
MLLE. KATRINE,
As well as other distinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET
SIGNOR RONZANI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
First time of
PERIL EN LA DEMEURE.
Comédie en deux actes de M. Octave Feuillet.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered for 10¼ P. M.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, ... DAVIDSON'S, No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The grand
HAVANA OPERA COMPANY,
Under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK,
Will commence a short season of Italian Opera
ON MONDAY, ...

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
NEW-YORK CLASSES ON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes can be joined at any time. ... Circular of Terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 2 24th-av., near 23d-st. Classes for ladies, Misses and Masters ... Classes formed at other hours, morning, afternoon or evening, ... Private lessons given every day to suit patrons.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, ... 427.
In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a SPLENDID STOCK of piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to his customers at a trifling advance upon cost, notwithstanding every kind of piano forte material has advanced from 20 to 60 per cent. The patronage of the public is invited. Every instrument fully WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GLEE BOOKS.
THE FESTIVAL GLEE BOOK, by GEO. F. ROOT and WM. B. BRADBURY. ... THE NEW-YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK ... [illegible] ... Dr. LOWELL MASON ... $1 50. THE ... [illegible] ... MASON BROTHERS.
For sale by MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington-st., Boston.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the Great International Exhibition, London, ... for powerful, clear ... [illegible] ... There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition, and the special correspondent of the Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., ... near Broadway, New-York. ... [illegible] ... These pianos are guaranteed for five years. ... [illegible]

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., ... Broadway ... [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, ... [illegible] ... Prices $60 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. MASON BROTHERS.

GROVESTEEN & CO. PIANO-FORTE ... GRAND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 478 Broadway ... [illegible]

A SOPRANO SINGER OF EXPERIENCE, who is a quick and correct reader of music, desires to sing in a Protestant church for a fair compensation. Address ..., Box No. ..., Post-office.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWerful and well-cultivated voice, desires a situation as bass in a first-class church choir ... well acquainted with the Episcopal service; best of City references given. Address F. B., No. 5 University-place, New-York, Room No. 18.

CAUTION.
ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR GILLIES'
FRAGRANT AMERICAN RYE COFFEE.
It is made from the best selected American Rye, thoroughly cleaned and afterward manufactured ... [illegible] ... we most cheerfully recommend it to all desirous of good health ... [illegible] ... properties.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
In consequence of the unprecedented crowds to see
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
on the occasion of
THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. TOM THUMB,
And with the determination to
GRATIFY EVERY VISITOR
To the fullest extent, the Manager has decided to
GIVE THREE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
TWO IN THE AFTERNOON, at 1½ and 3½ o'clock,
And
ONE IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
The beautiful domestic Drama,
HOME, SWEET HOME,
Will be produced at each.
THE FAIRY LITTLE MINNIE,
whose stay here will be limited to
A VERY FEW DAYS,
will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock, forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT.
SEA LION, WHAT IS IT, ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMPSON, GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable Songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 554 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; under fourteen teachers; Board, including washing and common English. Special care to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with banks, modelstore, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50.—PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. ... Music, French, drawing, painting ... commercial department ... Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 249 West Washington-square, ... [illegible] ... CLARK & FANNING ... [illegible]

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth ... [illegible] ... Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. CASTILLA, graduate of the University ... [illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The ... Semi-annual Session will commence ... [illegible]

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. ... [illegible]

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—... [illegible] ... Apply at No. 113 Jersey-av., ... Jersey City.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG WIDOWED LADY would like the situation of visiting governess to young children, ... [illegible] ... Address Mrs. DEVEREUX, Box No. ... Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER ADVANCE
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
at ... Popular Prices.
150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Goods and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.
150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.
... [illegible] ... Silks at retail.
N. B.—Packages delivered in any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.
... HILLARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, FINE EMBROIDERIES, ... [illegible] ... Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves ... [illegible] ... All our Kid Gloves are our own importation ... best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY.

CHEAPEST SHIRT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
[illegible]
Six Shirts, made of Wamsutta and Wool ... which ... in wear to the ... New-York Mills ... [illegible] ... cheaper than any other house. Send for circular. ... FREDERICK LEWIS, No. 6 ... Broadway.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—75 CENTS. ... plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, ... [illegible] ... Saxony Yarns, all colors. Also ... at ELGER'S, No. ... Broadway, near 10th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, ... at 1 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to recommend ... [illegible] ... Great Britain, from the Committee appointed ... with the Navy Department on the capture of ... [illegible] ... the rebels are mainly supplied with munitions of war, clothing, &c.
... W. BURNHAM, President.
... P. TRAVERS, Secretary.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting is called at No. ... [illegible] ... work; also, the adoption of a code of laws and to consider the subject of forming an incorporated company.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WANT TO BUY, for cash, at a fair rate, about $1,000 worth of good ... medium quality second-hand furniture ... adapted for a boarding-house. Any party breaking up housekeeping may call on or address T. MATHEWS, No. 463 Broadway.

8 The New-York Times, Saturday, February 21, 1863.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Seizure of the Escort of the American Secretary of Legation.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ESCORT SHOT.

Other Barbarities of the Invaders.

The Retreat from Tampico—Destruction of a French Steamer.

The Movement of the Invading Force About to Begin.

By the arrival at Havana of the British mail steamer *Conway*, we receive advices from Vera Cruz to Jan. 31, and from the City of Mexico to Jan. 27.

The news is of more than ordinary interest.

The shooting of the Commander BERNARDI, executed in Perote, by the French troops, in virtue of a sentence of a Court-martial, has caused much impression and provoked the censures even of the moderate Press of the country. This officer, belonging to RIVERA's brigade, was escorting, with five of his men, the United States Consul in Mexico and the Secretary of the Legation of the same, the son of Mr. CORWIN, who left Mexico City on the 23d of December, and were going to Vera Cruz. BERNARDI began to escort them from Nopalucan to Perote and entered the last named place, believing, according to the advice of the persons whom he accompanied, that it would serve him as a safeguard to carry a white flag as a flag of truce; but he was taken prisoner, brought before a Court-martial and shot. As is natural, the Juarez papers speak harshly of this action, and even a French paper, published in Mexico City, says that it is impossible to deny what they say, from want of data, to explain the cause.

The diplomatic agents escorted by BERNARDI, addressed the following memorial to the President of the Court-martial, with the idea of being of service to him:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, begging you to excuse me if I cannot present myself before the Court-martial, to give you the information that you ask about the so-called FLORIAN BERNARDI, who is to be tried to-day by the Court-martial. Official business may require my departure from here every moment. I will, however, give you all the information I can about the above-named individual.

On the 23d I arrived at Nopalucan, in company with Mr. W. CORWIN, Secretary of the American Legation, and of Mr. CAJAT, Consular Agent of the United States in Puebla. From there the Secretary of Legation and myself addressed a communication to the General commanding the First division, asking him to place an escort at our disposition, to obtain the necessary security in order to reach the line occupied by the French army. We arrived at Tepeyahualco accompanied by an escort of the Mexican army. Until the answer of the General commanding the First division came, we remained in Tepeyahualco, without the necessary protection to continue our journey, for we had promised Gen. ALVAREZ not to make the escort go which he had the kindness to give us beyond the above-named place.

During this time we saw entering Tepeyahualco the the so-called FLORIAN BERNARDI, with a force of 17 men. Supposing that FLORIAN with his men belonged to the Mexican army, we presented him with the order of Gen. ORTEGA, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican troops, ordering the commanders of the forces that we might find in the way to furnish us with every sort of security, and to furnish us the means of continuing our journey, and we asked him if he would escort us in order to continue our journey.

Señor FLORIAN consented immediately to it, when the messenger whom we had sent to Gen. BAZAINE, arrived with a letter from the General in command, informing us that we would find a French escort in Tenestepec.

Señor BERNARDI, on seeing the General's letter, in which he informed us of the place where we would find a French escort, observed that it was very probable that the General was mistaken in the name of the place, for Tenestepec was not in our way.

After this we set out, recommending Señor FLORIAN that he should stop as soon as he perceived the French troops, or should make use of a white flag to prevent any mistake.

More than this, Señor BERNARDI thought fit to leave a part of his soldiers in San Antonio, not to arrive at the French lines with a force that might occasion a mistake.

On coming near the place which we believed Tenestepec, we warned Señor FLORIAN to take his white flag and advance alone with one man, to let our object be known.

From this time we lost sight of FLORIAN, and entered Perote, astonished to find ourselves there when we still imagined that we were going to stop in Tenestepec.

When I saw the French troops the three men of the escort, who came behind our coach, manifested a fear of entering the place. We observed to them that there was greater risk in returning, being already in the French lines, and when their commander was in Perote; and we told them that we did not see that there would be the least risk for them, as they were with us, for we intended to explain to the Commanding General under what conditions they had entered the town in our company.

A guard informed us at the entrance that Señor FLORIAN had passed. What afterwards occurred will be probably known to you, and, for my part I have nothing more to add but that the Secretary of the American Legation agrees to the present account, and makes it his. Accept, Sir, the sincerity of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
Consul of the United States of America in Mexico.

PEROTE, Jan. 4, 1863.

Having read the above memorial, made by Mr. MARCUS OTTERBOURG, Consul of the United States in Mexico, I declare hereby that I entirely agree in all that he has said, as being a true account of the facts that have taken place.
WM. H. CORWIN,
Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico.
A. M. F. GARNIER,
Colonel of the Fifty-first, and President of the Court-martial.

BERNARDI and the soldier who accompanied him, carrying the white flag, were shot, and two out of the three soldiers who continued behind the carriage were sent to Martinique. The other, according to the *Heraldo*, from which the above particulars are translated, escaped.

OTHER OUTRAGES BY THE FRENCH.

The rule of the French in Mexico is literally a reign of terror, as the above instance and a multitude of others which are continually recorded, will show. In a letter written at Orizaba there is the following account of some of these acts of cruelty:

"The honest and industrious Spaniard, D. CIRIACO MANON, has been detained eight days in prison without any reason being assigned for such behavior. The Vice-Consul, Señor SOTA, demanded an explanation, but no answer was returned. A young Spaniard of Zalla, a Spanish province, for having defended himself against a soldier of French infantry, by whom he was struck with a stick, and whom he could have killed with a shot which, in order to frighten him and get away, he had fired in the air, was condemned to twenty years' hard labor at Martinique. A Colonel of the Mexican army, named PORTOCARRERO, well-known here, in whose service the above unfortunate young man was, has written him a letter to console him for his misfortune; as the writer is apparently in the Franco-Mexican army he cannot be accused of prejudice against the French, and I have therefore sent a translation of his letter, as a curious and interesting specimen of French justice in Mexico;

ORIZABA, Jan. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR LA TORRE:—Let not the sentence which your severe judges have just pronounced break your Spanish heart.

Your case, before it was judged by men, had been judged by the Judge of judges.

I, who know your noble sentiments, good habits and Christian education, tell you that God will protect and comfort you in your misfortune. A misfortune which will be remedied no doubt by His divine and powerful assistance. Fortunately in this precarious world all is transitory, and what to-day appears a mountain is to-morrow an atom. Do not give yourself up to despair nor think yourself infamous although they make you drag along a fetter. True infamy consists not in being condemned, but in the crime for which one is condemned. There was nothing criminal in you. God himself tells you so by the mouth of the people—*vox populi vox Dei*—therefore where there is no crime there is no infamy. Your fellow-countrymen, friends and Mexicans deplore your misfortune.

Be resigned, therefore, my dear VINCENT, to this terrible proof to which the eternal wisdom of God makes you submit; this misfortune, my son, is the trial of the soul. Calm your dejected mind, indulge in hope, that sweet companion of man in misfortune; the Divine Providence will never consent that for the slight error you have committed you should suffer twenty years' expiation at the galleys.

I have powerful friends who will plead for you even at the foot of the throne, if necessary, and I swear to you on my word of a noble Spaniard, that I will defend your honor now and forever, in spite of the infamous condemnation of your judges.

This cruel blow which you have received has struck likewise to my heart, and my health, which before was delicate as you know, I feel is now destroyed; I am, therefore, going to ask from the Government a temporary permission to reestablish myself in the hospitable isle of Cuba or elsewhere.

G. RAMON DE PORTOCARRERO,
Colonel on the Staff of the Mexican Army.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

Gen. FOREY still remains at Orizaba, but active operations were expected instantly.

In the English steamer from Europe, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, there came an Aid-de-camp of the Emperor NAPOLEON, the Marquis of Gallefet, with very pressing dispatches for FOREY. He left for Orizaba on the following day.

At Arroyo de Pucha, seven leagues from Vera Cruz, a convoy of the French was attacked on the 27th, and lost several mules loaded with provisions, which they abandoned.

Ten thousand linen bags are being made in a hurry for field batteries, which, with six thousand others of *petate* that are already made, will be sent to Orizaba, no doubt for use against Puebla.

The French administration at Vera Cruz finds itself without resources, and pays 5.80 francs for Mexican dollars, in bills upon the Treasury at Paris. It is probable that in less than 48 hours they will pay 6 francs.

A letter from the Mexican lines at Puebla, dated Jan. 16, gives the following:

"The French, to the number of 25,000 men, who had been encamped until the 15th, in Palmar and Agua Checolac, about twelve leagues from Puebla, began to advance on the 16th upon this place, and it is very probable that from about the 5th to the 10th of next month, the attack on this city will be begun by them. We are firmly convinced that they will fail, because we have all the means necessary for our defence. We count, with 28,000 men inside the city, and outside about 12,000 or 14,000, among whom are 7,000 cavalry. The fortifications have been increased and are defended by 187 cannon of large calibre. It is almost certain that the French will not be able to stand the shower of projectiles that would fall upon them.

Much enthusiasm prevails in the army, and we have faith in our triumph. In short, Puebla, as regards defences, is a Sebastopol. There is not a building, there is not a street, that cannot be defended. May God assist the brightness of our arms!"

In a letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., we are told that there prevailed in that place the greatest anxiety, "not so much for what was done as for what they had failed in doing."

According to the same letter, says the *Diario*, the news from the interior led to the belief that Gen. FOREY was positively advancing against Puebla.

The *Heraldo*, published at the Capitol of Mexico, says:

"We hold it therefore as undoubted that February will not terminate without one of those battles taking place in which the fate of nations is played for. Never did a more serious transaction present itself for Mexico from the number of the combatants which will amount to some 50,000 men. That struggle will be terrible which will clothe thousands of families with mourning. It will serve as a consolation to Mexico in her misfortunes, which proceed from the fulfilling of a sacred duty, that those who succumb in defending their down-trodden rights will be martyrs to their country. 'There is no country where one must not die,' said SOCRATES to his disciples on drinking tranquilly the hemlock. 'Remember that you have to die,' exclaimed FREDERICK the Great to his soldiers at the most critical moment of a battle. If, therefore, we all must die, happy are those who die in defence of the justest of causes."

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FROM TAMPICO.

In the undoubted retreat of the French from Tampico, they suffered from the fire of the artillery and musketry of the troops of the Juarist General, GARZA. They burned the gunboat of the Imperial navy, the *Lance*, which was aground on a shoal, after throwing overboard the six 12-pounders and the two 30-pounders that it carried.

They also set fire to a Mexican towboat, used in the harbor, and reduced to ashes the district of Caleta, without anything being saved from the destruction.

Two unfortunate fellows there—LOPEZ and ZORRILLA—were accused of inducing the French soldiers to desert, for the sum of 1,500 francs and fittings out for each.

D. SALVADOR DE CASTRO was injured there, and on his making a demand for the injuries that the French had done to his property, the commander of the troops that were on his estate, entitled "Laguna de la Puerta," struck him several blows.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH STEAMER BY THE MEXICANS.

The following official account of the destruction of a French steamer at Tampico by the Mexicans, is given in an extra published in the above-named city, as addressed by the commanding officer of the Mexican troops to the Minister of War:

TAMPICO, Jan. 22, 1863.

FORCES OF TAMAULIPAS AND HUASTACA.

In conformity with what I explained previously to the Ministry at War, with respect to attacking the enemy in their embarking, I ordered that a force, consisting of 100 infantry of the First Battalion of the State, 200 of the Battalion Hidalgo, 100 of the Section Pavon, 100 Lancers and two pieces of rifled artillery, the whole commanded by Citizen Col. RAFAEL DE LA GARZA, should proceed to the bar of the above-named harbor, where the enemy were, to make a slight reconnoissance, which took place on the 20th inst., without anything else occurring beyond the fire of the infantry on both sides, which was kept up for some time. On the following day, the 21st, Citizen Col. GARZA returned to the bar with the same force, and after our artillery had fired several times upon the steamer and the gunboats, which they had there to protect their infantry, the former began to move out, but through their haste to leave, and the lively fire which was kept up on our side, it ran aground in doing so on the bar.

To-day it remained yet in the same state, and in order to effect its entire destruction, our artillery, placed beforehand in that place, repeated its firing upon it, and the other war steamers which form the squadron that was outside the harbor, and which there is no doubt came to protect it and save it from the danger in which it happened to be.

All that they attempted was in vain, for notwithstanding having directed all their fire of artillery upon our forces, the above-named steamer remained completely in the same state, and at last was abandoned by the enemy, who, after having set it on fire, went on board the other ships of war that were outside the bay.

The French forces, besides this loss that they have suffered, and which is of some importance, have left in our possession a one-masted vessel laden with materials of war, a larger one filled with provisions, and another of a similar size, half laden with a cargo of coal.

To-morrow, I shall order to be taken out of the above-named steamer the five pieces of artillery with which it was armed, and the other articles which are still serviceable, and as soon as I have the papers giving an account of the quantity of warlike materials, and provisions which are in our possession, I will send you the necessary information, that it may be placed before the citizen President of the Republic.

I must likewise mention to you among other things, that the invaders before effecting their embarcation, completely destroyed by fire all the property in the neighborhood, leaving it in consequence reduced to a frightful desert.

All of which I let you know that you may be pleased to lay it before the Supreme Magistrate of the nation. JUAN DE LA GARZA.
To the Citizen Minister of War and Marine.

PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. ALMONTE.

Gen. ALMONTE has issued a new manifesto addressed to the Mexican people. The point may be found in the subjoined paragraph:

Since the arrival of Gen. FOREY in the Republic I have ceased to exercise it, and have occupied again the position which I held when, for the first time, I addressed you from Cordova to inform you that a stranger to the sanguinary struggle which for so many years had desolated our beautiful country, I did not come into it to practice vengeance nor to serve as an instrument to any party, but to coöperate by all possible means in the reconciliation of our brethren. Animated therefore by these same sentiments, I shall continue at present under the protection of the French army, in the same manner as every Mexican can do who has accepted or may accept their intervention.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Gen. Foster, &c.—The Sacramento—The Storm.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

Major-Gen. FOSTER arrived here this morning from Washington, on the steamship *S. R. Spaulding*. He will proceed South as soon as the *Spaulding* receives her cargo.

The United States gunboat *Sacramento*, Capt. BOGGS, arrived in Hampton Roads this forenoon, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The storm of rain and wind from the northeast continues.

INTERESTING FROM THE ANTILLES.

The Florida—News from Nassau—Trade with Matamoras—Arrival and Departure for Europe of Sir C. Wyke, the English Ambassador in Mexico—The Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 15, 1863.

The account that I sent you respecting the *Florida*, maugre the news taken up by the steamer *Columbia* of her having been sunk by a National gunboat, appears to be correct. Newspapers received here from Nassau, dated the 4th inst., give the following details of the above-named Confederate steamer. According to these, the *Florida* arrived at Nassau on the 26th ult., discharged the cargo of coal which she had on board, on account of its bad quality, as reported, and having taken in a fresh supply of fuel, put out again to sea on the morning of the 29th, with the intention of leaving, it is positively asserted, the West Indian Seas. Shortly before she entered the harbor of Nassau, while near the Bahama Bank, she was pursued by two Federal gunboats, but got away from them out of reach of their guns, and where she could not be followed, by taking to a narrow and shallow channel, where it is said mariners less experienced than Capt. MAFFITT would have been in great danger. It is evident from this, that it could not have been the *Florida* which was sunk, as reported by the passengers of the *Columbia*.

Such mistakes, however, are very likely to occur, for in these startling times all sorts of rumors are spread. Indeed, the *Columbia* herself did not escape, for it was reported here, at the time that she was safely in New-York, that she had been taken by a Confederate vessel. I perceive by the TIMES that a Federal gunboat, likewise named the *Columbia*, was taken in one of the expeditions into Dixie, and this similarity of names, I conclude, led to the above false report.

The Nassau papers likewise mention the loss of the American ship *Planter*, which formed one of Gen. BANKS' expedition, on the 14th inst., on a key to the south of Abaco Island, having on board 110 soldiers, 275 horses, forage, &c., intended for Ship Island. Assistance was sent from Nassau, and, on account of the calm that prevailed, they succeeded in saving every one on board, part of the horses and cargo, but the ship itself was a complete wreck.

On the morning of the 29th ult., the English bark *Bellsbanow*, bound from Liverpool to Nassau, was wrecked to the south of Hog Island. Part of the cargo saved.

The Confederate steamer *Leopard*, from Charleston, had reached Nassau safely with a cargo of cotton.

Another Confederate steamer, called the *Antonica*, formerly known as the *Herald*, arrived here in Havana a few days ago, from the above-named place, Nassau, to which port she got with safety on the 31st ult., having left Charleston on the 27th, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco.

An English merchant steamer, called the *Pearl*, has been recently taken by the National gunboat *Tioga*. The *Pearl* was bound from St. Thomas to Nassau, with a valuable cargo. According to one Nassau newspaper, (the *Advertiser*,) and according to another (the *Guardian*,) she was in ballast when she was pursued and overtaken by the *Tioga*. The above named papers say that the *Pearl* did not try to escape, notwithstanding her superior speed, as it had not infringed any neutral law.

Nassau, it was said, was full of vessels from all parts, but principally from England and the Confederate ports.

The trade between Havana and Matamoras keeps continually increasing, and is carried on in schooners nominally English. It is a shame to see the English flag prostituted to so hypocritical a pretence, for the trade is really between here and the Southern States, Matamoras being only used as a port for entering the cargoes and the names of English vessels—a shallow pretence. Machinery for carding cotton appears to be a favorite object of speculation with the merchants here for that port, so that I conclude the Southerners are turning their attention to manufacture their cotton at home, as they cannot send the raw article abroad. The other articles sent are of every description, but evidently, from the nature of many of them, a market is sought not among the Mexicans, but on the other side of the Rio Grande.

The subject of altering the value of the Spanish doubloon in Cuba has been mooted, but the principal financiers have given an opinion against it, as dangerous to these peculiar times. Here the Spanish doubloon is valued at $17, while its value in Spain is only $16. Some wiseacre proposed to reduce it to the same value as in Spain, but the proposition has been, I believe, rejected, or at least a strong opposition has been manifested to any such change in its relative value.

Sir CHARLES WYKE, the English Ambassador in Mexico, arrived here on the 5th inst., in Her Majesty's screw-frigate *Medea*, on his way to England, and left for his destination in the English mail steamer *Conway* on the 6th *via* St. Thomas. Sir CHARLES WYKE left the City of Mexico on the 17th of last month, with the design of going by Acapulco, so as not to be obliged to meet with French troops on his way, but hearing of the evacuation of Tampico, he directed his journey to that port, where he embarked on board the above named frigate. The Secretary of the English Legation remains, however, in the capital. His absence is attributed to the desire not to be mixed up in the threatening state of affairs.

The French mail steamer of the new line between Narzaire in France, and Vera Cruz, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, from the first named place on her way to Mexico, on the 6th. Communication was not at first allowed with the shore, from her bringing news of the small-pox existing at Fort de France in Martinique, her last stopping-place before coming to Santiago de Cuba. She brings no fresh news from Europe, beyond what was already known *via* New-York.

A horrible crime was committed here a few days ago. A negro domestic slave stabbed two women, mother and daughter, to whom he belonged, in a fit of unexplained rage, and then fled. He was, however, pursued by the police of the city, and shortly after his escape captured. One of the two women, the mother, died immediately; the other, the daughter, is not expected to survive.

The United States steamer *De Soto* arrived here on the 13th inst, from Philadelphia, in 10 days.

A new French brigade, it appears, is going to be sent to Mexico from France composed of the Seventh Regiment of the line, which was performing garrison duty until lately in Rome, and of two battalions of the Foreign Legion. The troops intended for Mexico compose a force of 4,[illegible]00 infantry and 600 cavalry. The vessels that are to take them from France are the screw man-of-war steamer *Turenne* and *Jean Bart*, the transport steamer *Rhône* which will embark the forces at Brest, at Toulon the screw man-of-war steamer *Saint Louis* and the transport steamer *Finisterre*, at Rochefort the transport steamer *Eure*.

The *Diario de la Marina* of to-day gives the following account of the whereabouts of the *Alabama*:

"The *Correo*, of Trinidad, Cuba, mentions with reference to the Captain of the English schooner *Nellie*, from Kingston, Jam., which arrived on the 4th at Casilda, the port of the above named town, that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* had arrived at Kingston, to land there the crew of the Federal gunboat *Hatteras*, sunk by it a short distance from Galveston, and to repair the damages which it suffered in the short combat which took place between the two ships. According to the Captain of the *Nellie*, the crew of the *Hatteras* who were landed at Kingston amounted to 120 men; and that the *Alabama* put to sea after having repaired the above-mentioned damages.

According to information given to us by a commercial man of this City, it is not exact that Capt. SEMMES answered the *Hatteras* that the vessel commanded by him was H. B. M's. *Spitfire*. When the boat of the national steamer came up alongside, he intimated to the officer who came on board that the ship was called the *Alabama*, and the Captain's name SEMMES; that he gave fifteen minutes' time to the Captain of the gunboat to surrender, adding, that if he refused, he would certainly sink it. The *Hatteras* replied to this demand by firing, and the *Alabama* then fired a broadside, which put an end to the fight.

Capt. SEMMES took on board the crew of the National gunboat, and to prevent any disorder occurring during the passage to Jamaica, ordered all the officers to be put in irons. With respect to the sailors and marines, they were well guarded, and it does not appear that they made any demonstration of mutiny. LARA.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indemnity act.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking what steps had been taken with regard to the frauds in the New-York Custom-house, and whether any report had been made, &c.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of the Territory of Nevada to take preparatory steps for being admitted into the Union; and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution inquiring into the expediency of admitting New-Mexico as a State.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescents' camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of the object, but he understood there was some difficulty in the way, and many soldiers were paid twice.

Mr. WILSON said the difficulty arose from the system and loose manner in which the Paymasters' Department was managed. That Department was managed in a most wretched manner. Unless it was reformed, the country would find losses and defalcations to a great extent. Many of the men in the hospitals had not been paid, and it ought to be done with proper management.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a State.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) reported a similar bill in relation to the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the act admitting the State of West Virginia.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill relating to post routes, (providing for a bridge across the Ohio.)

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) called up the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, and, on motion, the vote adopting the amendment to abolish the Orphan's Court, was reconsidered, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. POWELL and Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into Executive Session. Rejected.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate take a recess, it being nearly 4½ o'clock. Adopted—Yeas, 28; Nays, 12.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize the organization of a Pioneer brigade.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the New-England Aid Society, asking compensation for losses sustained in Kansas.

Mr. POWELL called up the resolution to print extra copies of the letters of the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate, relative to the arrest and discharge of certain State and political prisoners. He submitted letters from D. A. MAHONEY, and others, stating that the statements made in the letters of the Judge-Advocate were untrue. Mr. POWELL thought that the matter ought to be inquired into, and said he should offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, with regard to one of the persons, MAHONEY, he had discouraged enlistments openly in Dubuque, and he heard no complaint from Iowa of his arrest. He asked whether it was customary to print in official report letters of this sort. If not, he should object.

Mr. POWELL said he considered them read as a part of his speech. The Senator's colleague (Mr. GRIMES) had stated that he was a man of talent and character.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he only spoke of his personal character. He never heard anything against him personally until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said if any one knew of another committing treason, and did not have him arrested, he himself was criminal.

Mr. GRIMES said he knew nothing of Mr. MAHONEY's arrest until he read some extracts from Mr. MAHONEY's newspaper—one of August, 1861, stating that it was generally admitted that there was no constitutional Government at Washington; and that the President had, by violating the Constitution, ceased to be the constitutional head of the Government, and inquiring how long the people would submit to an unconstitutional Government; and another article, in May, 1862, stating that the President and Congress had become an odious, insupportable despotism; and the Government under which we lived had been subverted, charging the ruling powers with having committed treason.

Mr. POWELL said Mr. MAHONEY was a stranger to him. He had only done what he would do for any man who complained of injustice.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—I think the Senate had better be legislating upon measures calculated in putting down rebellion, than in spending the time talking about a man who had shown within a week, in New-York, that he sympathized with traitors. The other day in New-York, JOHN VAN BUREN swallowed himself, as he is in the habit of doing. JOHN VAN BUREN is a capital barometer to show which way the popular current runs. At the commencement of the war he made speeches against it; but now he is beginning to show which way the current runs, and to indicate that the people do not sympathize with traitors, whether in or out of Congress. JOHN VAN BUREN made a speech the other day that had the ring of patriotism in it; not that the "Wayward sisters" might "depart in peace," but that he would never consent to recognize this traitor Confederacy. And this MAHONEY has taken special pains to have it understood that he rebukes JOHN VAN BUREN; and he is writing to the New-York Press to prove of himself what we all know, that his heart is black with treason. And the Senate of the United States, having the cause of the country in its hands, and having the duty to perform of carrying this country through a bloody rebellion inaugurated by traitors, has its time taken up by discussing the character of this rebel sympathiser. I think we had better occupy the time of the Senate in maturing and passing those measures that shall carry this nation in triumph through the contest, and put down the rebellion in arms. When that goes down, these men, whose hearts are in sympathy with it, will go down also. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The resolution was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS resumed his remarks, and spoke at length against the bill, contending that the courts were established under the Constitution, and the judges held their offices for life in tenure of good behavior, and could only be removed by impeachment.

Mr. HARRIS said the judicial system had been established over sixty years, and was a mass of patchwork The Constitution gave Congress power to create inferior courts from time to time. These courts were created by act of Congress, and the power that created, could abolish. He moved to strike out the first section, which provided for the removal of the judges.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. MCDOUGALL, SAULSBURY and POWELL.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, so as to add two Judges. He said he was willing to vote for the bill as it stood. But he found that imputations were made that this was an attempt to legislate these Judges out of office. He had not a great deal of confidence in these Judges. He believed that the heart of one of them was sweltering with treason, and his home the place where the secret councils of traitors had been held.

Mr. POWELL accepted the amendment.

Mr. POWELL said it was conceded that four Judges were enough, and he would not vote three thousand dollars for another Judge to supply the place of a Secessionist, whom we dared not turn out.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint a Warden for the jail of the District. Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to have the Judges elected by the people. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing for a revision and codification of the laws of the District. Adopted.

The bill passed—Yeas 19, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a Committee of conference was appointed on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

At 10:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 20.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that, as difficulties have arisen in regard to the pay of volunteers from Ohio and other States, that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report whether additional legislation is necessary for any explanatory act, to secure the payment of the said soldiers from the time they entered the service, instead of from the period their Companies were filled and mustered into the service.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) concluded his remarks from last night in favor of the measure.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the bill would fail to realize the object for which it was proposed. No one had the boldness or hardihood to declare that the measure would be of any service for two or three years to come. It provided for an indefinite suspension of specie payments, and would flood the country with an inconvertible and irredeemable currency. It demanded the total annihilation of the banking institutions of the country. This bill would be of no value unless those institutions, which were successfully carrying on the business of the people, were driven out. The same overbearing will, now endeavoring to force this bill through Congress, would hereafter attempt to bring about this result. Among other objections to the bill, he said it would place in the hands of one man the custody and control of all the banking capital of the country, affecting all business relations. A breath might make or destroy us all. He thought our financial management grossly and radically wrong. He had an abiding confidence in the success of our arms, which would overcome financial and commercial distress, and fully restore the credit of the Government.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) did not feel at liberty to vote against the bill, but appealed to the gentlemen to refer it to the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far it deprived the States of their right to regulate their own financial concerns under valid laws.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated an amendment he proposed to offer, reducing the tax on circulating notes to 1 per centum per annum, in order to induce the banks to indorse the system, and place themselves in coöperation with the Government to supply a uniform currency, and to prevent undue expansion. The bill gave to the banks a better circulation than the present system, and protected all interests.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) had no desire to continue the debate, and moved the previous question.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that the reading of the bill was not concluded until nearly 9 o'clock last night, when it was distinctly agreed that a fair opportunity should be allowed for its discussion. To take the vote now would be in violation of that agreement, two hours only to-day having been spent in debate.

The Speaker said that no such proposition had been made to the Chair. If the House should vote down the demand for the previous question, the bill would be open for amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that he did say last night, after the close of the debate, that so far as he was concerned, he would permit amendments to be offered before demanding the previous question.

Mr. HOOPER wished to withdraw his motion to enable amendments to be offered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to this, unless Mr. HOOPER yielded the floor unconditionally.

The House, by a vote of 75 against 73, agreed to order the main question to be put.

The House refused to table the bill by a vote of 57 yeas against 89 nays.

The third reading of the Bank bill was ordered—83 against 67.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING called for the reading of the entire bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE raised the point, as the bill had once been read, he thought the House could dispense with a second reading.

The Speaker overruled Mr. WASHBURNE's point, quoting the rule that it was the undoubted right of any member to have a bill read through at each of its stages.

The Clerk read the bill, thus occupying an hour.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to.

The bill then passed by a vote of 77 yeas against 64 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blake, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Goodwin, Granger, Hahn, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Leary, Lovejoy, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McPherson, Marston, Maynard, Moorhead, Merrill of Maine, Noell, Olin, Patten, Phelps of California, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sargent, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Wyck, Verree, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, White of Indiana, Windom, Worcester—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Biddle, Cobb, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Dawes, Edwards, English, Gooch, Grider, Gurley, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Loomis, Mallory, May, Menzies, Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Sheel, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wilson, Woodruff, Wright—64.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, which was passed, to construct a wagon road from West Point to Cornwall Landing, New-York.

The House took up the Senate Post-office Reform Bill.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) explaining its provisions, corrected a misapprehension in the public mind as to the registration of money letters, which is is to be left voluntary. It is now proposed to have uniform letter postage of 3 cents, and reduce the 300 or more different rates for printed matter to 12 or 15 rates and to establish other important reforms, including the reduction of incidental expenses. Among the amendments now made was one striking out the clause requiring publishers to prepay postage on magazines, and adding a clause charging an additional rate for remailed letters, and providing a charge of 25 cents for letters for special delivery, so marked, and delivered day or night. Mailable matter is divided into three classes: first, letters; secondly, printed matter; thirdly, miscellaneous matter. Mr. COLFAX, in the course of his remarks, stated that he himself was, as he always had been, in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, but that the Senate was known to be hostile to it, and had so voted this Congress; and as the abolition could not therefore be carried, he was in favor of curtailing it.

No quorum being in attendance, at 9:45 adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT THE MUSEUM.—BARNUM has stirred up another such a crowd that he is compelled to give three performances to-day, at 1½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. This will accommodate all the ladies and children who will be sure to see that fairy little being, MINNIE WARREN, hear her sing, &c. She has already become as great a favorite as her sister, her exceeding diminutiveness, and sweet and pretty face charming every one.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—A private class, in practical phrenology, is now being formed at Dr. SHEPARD's, No. 63 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, and at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where tickets, with full particulars, may be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana.—Max Maretzek, Madame Medori and servant, Madame Sulzer and servant, Mrs. A. Maretzek, J. Agnitino, M. Marque, M. Serra, F. Artaza, H. Sanderson, R. Herques, A. Nuno, A. Biachi, V. Morino, T. Rubio, J. Indra, Lieut. E. Berand and servant, D. Urquillo, J. P. Diaz, J. P. Daralo, W. Stocker, T. H. Woolwich, J. Skeel, F. M. Muro, L. Haas, J. Labarre, J. P. Cortart, E. Dolome, A. Spadone, Dr. M. F. Linquist, W. A. Butler, J. K. Gidler, J. Knight, J. Windt, E. Mohillener, A. Grill, G. Kummer, J. S. Rumsey, E. T. Watkins, R. Sibley, E. Oosterlink, C. C. Hicks, A. Sotolongo, M. Brod, O. Hoffman, M. Delgado, J. W. Gates, R. Barbara, R. Lucke, F. Miranda, Capt. F. A. Small, C. Rours and servant, A. Minnetti, F. Mazzoleni, Madame O. Brignoli and maid, Dr. G. T. Elliot, lady, child and servant, Mrs. L. Apgar, Miss J. Apgar, Miss A. Roe, J. A. Machado, F. Gonzales, A. Joel, M. Bruschi and lady, Mrs. Milnor, Mrs. Bayard, H. Cook and lady, G. C. Quick, A. Smith, J. Welch, F. Ficker and lady, J. H. Paine, J. M. Mayorza, G. Gonzales, J. S. Pereia, F. J. Mederios, F. A. Monteiro, L. Biondi, J. Fiedler, N. Toussant.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Byrne, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Wade, Miss S. Lange, George Helmuth, J. Bruno, E. Martinez, J. E. Morse, Miss E. Rossini, E. Lanier, Mrs. V. Vizot, J. H. Gardiner, Carlos Lainz, John Edmiston, George Edmiston, D. Johnston, G. Anderson, Capt. Wise, G. G. Wolf, S. W. Snowden, G. Wellington, J. Thompson, N. K. Clements, Capt. Protteau, Mr. Erickson, Capt. E. Hunter, F. White, W. F. Tunnell, Capt. Thos. G. Munroe, A. M. Simpson, Samuel Johnston, A. Gibbs, Alex. Chibault, J. Decomps, 8 deck passengers and 11 distressed seamen. Total 57.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans.—Col. A. N. Shipley, Capt. C. L. Abbott, J. H. Lewis, U. S. N., Dr. Leaycock, Wm. Leaycock, Rev. Mr. Fulton, Rev. Mr. rich, Capt. B. Darrow, Lieut. R. B. Hall, Lieut. George N. Merrill, Surgeon B. M. Cummings, S. H. Brady, Quartermaster, Lieut. Wm. Beecher, S. C. Farbell, William Bradbury.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—C. A. Laughlin, lady and 2 children, G. Opperman, M. Moser, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss Stolhard, D. Huntville, J. Mill, L. Mill, Mrs. Richards and servant, P. Campaignore, T. Tildman, G. Buzet, D. Liberty, P. Anderson, B. O. Clowes, C. Munson, S. Gondorf, J. W. Baxter, J. Furgon, Thomas Roy, Charles Small and lady, R. Wade, A. H. Denekla, Thomas Bowlin, Miss Bowlin, H. L. Walsh, H. D. Hart, B. Rodriguez, F. Winz, Jr., J. Fouche de Circe, G. H. Frideau, W. P. Faeret, lady and child, W. T. Doughty, E. R. S. Owens, George VonSuybold, J. Blaffer, B. Goldstein, Robert Trumbull, P. A. Pinkerman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets..... 5 42 | Moon sets.... 10 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 13 | Gov. Island.. 11 02 | Hell Gate.. 12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamers Talisman, Russel, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy, W. Dalzell.

Ships Uhland, (Brem.,) Lottenbom, London, Ruger Bros.; Ticonderoga, Houghton, Bordeaux, Harbucks & Halsey; Contest, Lyons, Hong-Kong, A. A. Low Bros. & Co.

Barks Martha's Vineyard, Luce, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Nellie, Simpson, Sligo, Arkell, & Co.; Amathea, (Br.,) Ryan, Liverpool, F. McDonald; Clara R. Tuttle, ——, Batavia, A. A. Low Bros. & Co.

Brig Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Kohn, Porto Plata, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Schooners Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, Me., J. Boynton's Sons; Meteor, Dunn, S. W. Fox & Co.; Napoleon, Gorden, Chincoteague, Hoyt & Wallack; J. W. Bell, [illegible], Providence, L. [illegible]; [illegible], Dryden, Turtle Sound, Md., D. R. De Wolf; [illegible] Fitzpatrick, Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolf; Empress, Lawson, York River; Arctic, Hicks, Brandywine, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The steamer Pacific would leave for New-York 17th.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Grey, New-Orleans Feb. 10, and the bar 11th, arrived off the bar 19th, at 12 P. M., having encountered heavy northeasterly gales from Hatteras up; was detained off the bar 18 hours by fog. Feb. 10, 7 P. M., passed U. S. steamship Hartford, and steamship Illinois, bound up the river; 14th, lat. 28 14, lon. 79 58, passed a U. S. steam sloop-of-war and steamer Cosmopolitan, steering S. Left the steamship Continental, for New-York in 2 ds.

Steamship British Queen, Le Mesurier, Havana Feb. 14, and Nassau 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Schr. Templeton, (Br., of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Strout, Jan. 29, with rubber to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.

BELOW—A Danish ship.
Also, 4 ships, 1 bark and 3 brigs.

Sailed.

Steamship Marion, for New-Orleans.
Steamship Talisman, for Kingston, Jam.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamship Faw-Kee, built for the Chinese trade, has been purchased by Adams Express Company, and is now loading for Hilton Head.

MARVIN & CO.,
Late STEARNS & MARVIN.
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
(VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT,)
No. 265 Broadway.
Warranted superior to any other Safes.
Reference to over 23,000 customers.

WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM ?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE,
Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."
REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."
REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."
REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
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EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
TONIC BITTER ALE,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.
J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!
In order to effect a great saving in your
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES,
BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel
Raisins, ¼-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.
Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.
Call and see for yourselves.
THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

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PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
For LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and the Continent of EUROPE, or PASSAGE to and from LONDON and LIVERPOOL, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible, and What is to be Done with Them.* At 7½ P. M. on the *Voice of Washington to the Nation.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, and chorus choir Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing and short addresses at 3 o'clock.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Lecture, by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1863, at 7½ o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School, Subject—*The Young Man and His Country.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Broadway bookstores.

TO TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, WISHING to teach fifteen hours per week for pleasant home at an institution near the City, can address.... Box No. 127 *Times* Office, naming a rendezvous to-day, if possible near the *Times* Office. Professor of music preferred.

WANTED.—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, TO CARE horses, harness, &c., who can come well recommended from his last place. Address W. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.